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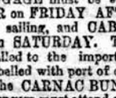

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
F FERDINAND	6,046		1st August 1908
PERSIA	5,886	G. Bartole	1st Sept. 1908
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badowich	1st October 1908
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BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	18th Nov. 1908.

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DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

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Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	925	465	770	429	649
Liverpool	606	990	517	792	463	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	570	*920	489	809
Karachi	44	..	40	...	33	—

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Trafford Hall	..	June 22	July 20	....
City of Paris	..	July 13	.. ..	July 29
City of Manchester	..	July 20	....	Aug. 3
Merton Hall	..	Aug. 6	Aug. 21	....
City of Calcutta	..	Aug. 22	....	Sept. 11
City of Karachi	..	Sept. 8	....	Sept. 26
Trafford Hall	..	Oct. 12	....	Nov. 3
City of Glasgow	..	Oct. 18	....	Nov. 7
City of London	..	Nov. 7	....	Nov. 23
Merton Hall	..	Nov. 20	Dec. 5	....
City of Calcutta	..	Nov. 26	....	Dec. 15 1909
City of Karachi	..	Dec. 15 1909	.....	Jan. 5
Trafford Hall	..	Jan. 10	....	Feb. 3

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WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s. s. "CALEDONIA," from LONDON, and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. 12 Shed, Victoria Dock.

Mr. Whittell, Lloyd's Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on Bag Cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are INFORMED that from MONDAY, the 6th July, 1908, until the current CRIMINAL SESSIONS of the High Court are over, Eldon Road, from the corner of Messrs. Treacher & Company's premises to the University Road and that portion of Mayo Road and the foot-paths running parallel to the High Court Buildings from the commencement of the Public Works Offices on the North to the University compound on the South, will be RESERVED, from 10 A.M. to 7 P.M. DAILY, for Public purposes. This order is made under Sub-Section (4) of Section 23 of Bombay Act IV. of 1902 with the sanction of Government.

H. G. GELL,
Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 30th June, 1908.

NOTICE.

A CANDIDATE for TRAINING at the Imperial Forest College, Dehra Dun, during 1909-10, will be selected and nominated by undersigned on 15th July, 1908. Candidates desirous to Join the College should appear in person with the necessary certificates on that date at noon.

2 Rules and Regulations regarding necessary certificates and qualifications and the College course will be available in the undersigned's office in Poona during office hours.

L. S. OSMASTON,
Ag. Conservator of Forests, C. C.
Gulistan, No 24, Civil Lines, Poona.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum and a bonus of two per cent. per annum, both free from Income Tax, will be payable on application on and after FRIDAY the 10th instant, to Registered Shareholders on 30th June 1908.

By Order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BOMBAY, 2ND JULY, 1908.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 246 of 1902.

FORBES FORBES CAMPBELL and CO., LTD. .....Plaintiffs.

ESSABHOY MOOLA ABDEALLY and others .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date, the 14th day of April, 1904, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of July, 1908, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time.)

PARTICULARS:

All the estate, right, title and interest of the above-named Plaintiff Company and the Defendants in

LOT NO. 1.

BHAJIPALLA STREET PROPERTY.

All that piece of Fazandari land, the Fazandar where of is the Church of Saint DeEsperance, situate on the Northern side of Bhajipalla Street, without the Fort in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 80 sq. yds. or thereabouts together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house of two compartments standing thereon which said piece of land is bounded on the North by the property now or late of Esabhoy Thanawalla, on the East by a passage and beyond that the property now or late of Eswar Canji, on the South by Bhajipalla Street aforesaid, and on the West by a sweeper's passage and which said premises are Assessed in the Books of the Municipality under B. Ward No. 714-15, Street Nos. 82,84-1-2, and are Registered by the Fazandar under No. 39, and were formerly in the occupation of Ajeeboo, widow of Amadally Kumrooddin and her tenants, and are now in the occupation of the Defendants or their tenants.

LOT NO. 2.

MAZAGAON PROPERTY,

All that piece of Government land situate on the South side of Church Street at Mazagaon, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, Containing by admeasurement 181 sq. yds and four-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts, together with the message, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, which said piece of land is bounded on the North by Church Street aforesaid, on the East by a public passage, on the South by Doolkur Street and on the West by a private passage and which said premises are assessed in the Bombay of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old No. 263, New No. 11569, Old Survey No. 513, and New Survey No. 3303, and in the Books of Municipality under Ward No. 6809, Street No. 15, and are now in the occupation of the defendants or their tenants.

LOT No. 3.

THAKOREDWAR PROPERTY.

All that piece of leasehold ground situate in the Gurt known as Zooba's Wady or Ranbill Gurt, on the North side of Dhaswadi, in Girgaum outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Island and Registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 268 square yards or thereabouts, together with the shed, buildings or chawl standing thereon, which said piece of land is bounded on the North by the Gurt now or late of the late Mr. Varjiwandas Madhavdas, on the East by the property now or late of Vircajee Dadabhoy Mehta, on the South by the passage of the said Zooba's Wady or Ranbill Gurt, and on the West by the property now or late of Narayen Raghunath and which said premises are assessed in the Books of the Municipality under Ward C No. 4355, Street No. 53, and are registered together with the rest of the said Gurt in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old No. 1, New No. 1, Old Survey No. 419, and New Survey No. 280, and are now in the occupation of the Defendants of their tenants, held for a term of 30 years from 1st November, 1897, at the monthly rent of Rs. 9.

LOT NO. 4.

MATUNGA PROPERTY.

All that piece of Government Tocca vacant land, situate on the South side of Gowari, passage at Matunga, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Island and registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 127 sq. yards or thereabouts, forming portion of a larger peace of land, admeasuring 6523 sq. yards or thereabouts, which said piece of land is bounded on the North by the Gowari passage aforesaid, on the East by the property now or late of Jac D'Souza, on the South by a piece of vacant land, the property now or late of Rangjee Talaksey, and on the West by a piece of vacant land, the property now or late of Zillia Hasan and which said piece of land is Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Nos. A-13346, A-14756, and New Survey No. A-27 and is now in the possession of the Defendants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. CRAWFORD BROWN & Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs above-named, at No. 24, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, Dated this 4th day of May, 1908.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

THE NEW "REVLUO" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUO" FRAME fitted to your own lenses, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 2-8. Gold, Rs. 25.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,

ESPLANADE ROAD, OPP. CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that NERSIA KESHAV, and NANIBAI, widow of SUKUR KESHAV, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, have contracted to SELL to our client the property mentioned in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any claim against the said property, either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, trust, mortgage, lien, lease, charge, easement or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 14 K. Hummum Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Government Tolk Land or ground, together with trees, shrubs, stone-well, etc., standing thereon, situate lying and being at Dadar Road, Parel, Bhoiwadi, without the Fort of Bombay in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,267 Square Yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the East by the land of Kashinath Muknud and others, on or towards the West by the land of Pandya Paswa, on or towards the North by Public Gavan and on or towards the South by the land of Parsi Dhunjibhai and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other pieces of land under Old Nos. 15,17, New Nos. 14,618 and 14,622 and New Survey Nos. 3,5,7,8|2,058 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward Nos. 674 (1), 677 (1) and 678 and Street Nos. 34,37, and 38 and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Narsia Keshav and Nanibai.—Dated this 4th day of July, 1908.

BICKNELL MERWANJI & ROMER,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE is hereby given that JUGGONNATH GOVIND of Parel, Hindoo Inhabitant, has contracted to SELL to our client the Property mentioned in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any claim against the said property, either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, trust, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, easement or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 14 K. Hummum Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with trees, shrubs, stone-well, &c., standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Dadar Road, Parel, Bhoiwadi, without the Fort of of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 854 Square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the East by the land of Kashinath Muknud and others, on or towards the West by the land of Pandya Paswa, on or towards the North by the land of Narsia Keshav, and Nanibai, and on or towards the South by the land of Parsee Dhunjibhoy and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other pieces of land under Old Nos. 15, 17, New Nos. 14617, 14622 and New Survey No. 1, 2/2058 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F. Ward No. 672 (1) and Street No. 32 and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Jagonnath Govind.—Dated this 4th day of July, 1908.

BICKNELL MERWANJI & ROMER,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES with RETURN OF PURCHASE MONEY.

THIS NOVEL and most ATTRACTIVE SCHEME which has been recently introduced offers exceptional Advantages to prospective Annuitants and the "GRESHAM" is the first Insurance Company to offer its benefits to the Public.

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Under the old scheme, the Capital was lost at Death, whenever it occurred.

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For full particulars apply to—

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JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Pollbed Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c, Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas.

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"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 60, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good effectual and easy going Machine—G. D. Nariman, Hydrabad Deccan.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. Dr. C. S. writes from LONDON :—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Re. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Oppt, "Bombay Club," Fort,

A GOOD MOUNT.—We offer high grade English built up-to-date cycles, Sunbeam, Royal Indian, Rajah and Brown. From Rs. 95. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

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AVAILABLE from 1st June,—A comfortable FURNISHED ROOM, with Bathroom, in a Cool Flat, near the Taj Mahal, suitable for one or two Bachelors, with Board. None but Europeans need apply—Box. No. 1105, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

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INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstract of Rules and Regulations. Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information. Steam-Boat and Gab Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines, Price, Eight Annas Annual Subscription Rs. 5 including Postage

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OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 8 and Re. 5 and higher.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete résumé of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

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WALTER LANE & Co., European Cyclists, are REMOVING from their present Premises to CENTURY BUILDINGS, 45 and 47, Horuby Road, opposite John Roberts & Co., Ltd., from 1st May next.

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings. Rs. 12 per annum inclusive of postage.

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IN BUILDING overlooking Elphinstone-Circle Garden, THIRD FLOOR :—One fine AIRY ROOM with another small Room adjoining and a nice verandah overlooking Circle Garden and convenience for Kitchen. Rent Rs. 65 per month.

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DEVKARAN NANJEE,
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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and colored piece-goods and the following :—

The property of Mrs. Parker and others, consisting of glassware, crockeryware, dining table and chairs, dumbwaiter, mirror cabinet, what-not, iron bedsteads, set of sofas and easy chairs, almirah, cupboard, dressing, washhand, and writing tables, iron safe, square and cottage pianos.

24 New iron bedsteads with spring mattresses.
236 packets, each 1-2 Ream note papers.
316 Do. 250 envelopes.
5 cases new bent wood chairs.
13 new gents' English Saddles.

By order of the Post-Master-General—Lot of types, paging machine, cupboards, benches, stands, etc.

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of W. A. Collins, an insolvent—1 case parts of Diamond steam flow blowers.

AT 3 P.M.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers :
1 rubber-tyred shigram.
1 double-seated landau.
1 rubber-tyred victoria.

Sale of Pearl Bangles, Diamond Ring and Ear Buttons.

THIS DAY, MONDAY the 6th inst., at 3 p.m. (S.T.), CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms in Bank Street, Fort, by order of Mr. Kavasji Fakirji Sidhva or Daruwala and on account and at the risk of Mr. Vithaldas Sunderdas the following:—

1 pair pearl raifula.
2 Do. bangles.
1 gold ring set with diamond.
1 pair gold ear buttons set with diamonds.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the ornaments are now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property at Bibi Jan St., without the Fort.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, by the order of Mr. Gulabchand Devchand, the present Transferee of the original mortgagees and in pursuance and exercise of the power of sale in that behalf contained in the mortgage deed of the 24th January, 1896, sell the undermentioned property on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Ruttonji Bapubhai (since deceased), Ramji Bapubhai, Bhugwanji Bapubhai, Popat Purshottum, Nanji Purshottum and Runchord Purshottum, on THURSDAY, the 9th day of July, 1908, next, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the premises.

All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, hereditaments and premises erected, built and standing thereon, lying and being without the Fort, in Bibi Jan St., on the North side thereof, in the Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixty-four square yards and three units of a square yard, be the same, little more or less, and the said premises formerly were Assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 23, and afterwards 24 and now under B Ward No. 798 (1), and Street No. 2-4 and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Rahimtoola Sullamon, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage and the property of Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy Baronet, on or towards the North by the property of Tapibai, and on or towards the South by the said Bibi Jan Late aforesaid.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Manuklchlal Jamsetji and Hiralal, Solicitors, for the said Transferee, at their Office in 91, Medows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

SALE of FURNITURE, 2 full size billiard tables by John Roberts, Chubb's Safe, Cottage piano.

On FRIDAY the 10th inst., at 2-30 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 1 Rahim Mansions (Ground Floor), Colaba Causeway, opposite Messrs. Leopold & Co., the valuable and artistic design teakwood and blackwood French-polished household furniture, such as telescopic dining-table, arm and without arm chairs, large and small mirror back sidebeards, dumbwaiter, meateafe, marble-topped round tables and teapoys, cabinets and chiffoniers, fan pattern drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, brass double bedstead, iron single cots, wardrobe and double mirror door almiras, marble-topped dressing and washhand tables, bastand, Jardiniaers with pedestals, Indian large and small carpets, nearly new ebonized grand cottage piano by MARCKS & Co., nearly new large size fire-proof Chubb's safe and cabinet stand, mahogonized full size slate billiard table by John Roberts, with balls, cues, billiard benches, etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

IMPORTANT TO MILL STORE SUPPLIERS.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY the 13th ins., at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.), at their Rooms, by order and on account and at the risk of the concerned, 27 Rolls, Fleming, Birkley and Goodall's leather belting from 1 inch to 6 inches size, measuring in all 7,655 feet and weighing about 2,423 lbs. ex s s. "Clan Colquhoun."

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABE LANDED PROPERTIES at Abdul Rahman Street and Narayen Dhuru Street.

Under instructions from Merwanji Kaikhusroo, Esqr., as the sole arbitrator appointed by Mr. Salebhoy Habibulla, Administrator of the estate of Heptulla Salebhoy and Mr. Noorodin Shaik Adam, formerly carrying on business under the name, style and firm of Messrs. S. N. Shaik Adam and Co. to wind up the said firm, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of July, at the hours mentioned below the following very valuable landed properties on the Premises either in one lot or separately.

AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.)

Firstly: All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate lying and being in Syed Abdul Rehemen Street or Rangari Mohalla Street fronting on the East side thereof without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 125 and 619 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the East by the Property thereinafter secondly described, on or towards the North by the property of Abdul Alli Faizoobhai, on or towards the West by the said Syed Abdul Rehemen Street and on or towards the South by the property formerly of Goolamhoosein Mahomedally and Allibux Mahamedally, but now of memon and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward B. No. 70 and Street Nos. 326 to 327, Syed Abdul Rehemen Street.

AT 5 P.M. (S.T.)

Secondly: All that piece or parcel of Fazendari lander ground with the message, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Narayan Dhuru Street, without the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay fronting on the south side of the said Narayen Dhuru Street, containing by admeasurement 305 and 7/19 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward B. No. 922 (1) and Street No. 3, Narayen Dhuru Street, and bounded on or towards the east by the property of Hyderalli Essanji, on or towards the West by the respective properties formerly and now of Hyderalli Bhaineya, and formerly of Abdulalli Goolam Hoosein, but now of Ibrahim Abdulalli Muchhalla and formerly of Dhanjibhoy Framji, but now the property firstly hereinbefore described, on or towards the North by the said Narayen Dhuru Street, and on or towards the South by the sweeper's passage and which said premises first and secondly hereinbefore described are now in the occupation of the firm of Heptulla Slaik Adam and Co. and their tenants.

For further particulars and printed copies of the particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bicknell Merwanji and Romer, Attorneys for the said Administrator at their office at 14-K Hummum Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

Under instructions from the Acting Administrator General of Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY the 20th Inst., at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms, the effects of the late Mr. W. E. Davies, consisting of cushioned chairs, sofas, chairs, screens, teapoys, writing table, almira, dressing table, hat rack, gramophone with 280 records, lamps, carpets, woollen and cotton wearing apparels, hats, caps, cloak table and wall ornaments and other sundries.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 6TH JULY, 1908.

SPORTSMEN.

IF you wish to have your SHIKAR Trophies mounted, you cannot do better than entrust them to us, the leading firm of TAXIDERMISTS. We possess many beautiful and chaste designs for mounting Tusks, Horn and Hoof Trophies and can guarantee the fidelity of a likeness, and the quality and finish of our production in the setting up of heads and Skins for which we were awarded a GOLD MEDAL at the BOMBAY EXHIBITION. Write for Catalogue with Testimonials and Price Conditions.

MURRAY BROTHERS,
PRACTICAL AND ARTISTIC
TAXIDERMISTS,
DEAN STABLES, EDGWARE, LONDON.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH : 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £17,915,000
Total Revenue for 1906 Exceeded £ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent, per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For 1906 PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE INDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Established under the Chairmanship of
The Honourable Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E.

"ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LD."
Authorized Capital Rs. 5,000,000.
Subscribed Capital Rs. 2,554,300.

COMPANY'S FUNDS.
Invested in Government Securities only.
COMPANY'S RATES.
Lower than those of other Companies.
COMPANY'S BUSINESS.
Done in Bombay as well as in the Mofussil.
FIRE INSURANCE.
Accepted on Buildings, Furniture, Personal Effects, Shops, Godowns, Mills, Factories, Rent, etc.

Further particulars can be had from
JAFFER JOOSAB & CO.,
Secretaries,
7, Green Street, Fort,
BOMBAY
WANTED AGENTS for Up-countries.

GOLF.

New Series of Eight Articles on Golf by

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL, K.C.
MISS MAY HEZLETT
(A frequent winner of the Open Ladies' Championship, Irish Ladies' Championship, &c.)
THE LATE TOM MORRIS
(The Nestor of Golf.)
ANDREW KIRKALDY
(A well-known figure at the Championships.)
DR. W. W. TULLOCH
(Author of "The Life of Tom Morris," &c.)
DR. J. C. McPHERSON
(of St. Andrews : Author of "Golf, the Best of Games," &c.)
W. AUCHTERLONIE
(Former Winner of the Open Golf Championship.)

GOLF, the best of all-the-year-round games, gains in popularity in surprising manner. Every year many new clubs are opened and links laid out.

Our articles are by well-known writers and players, and will greatly interest all readers, whether golfers or not.

PROGRAMME:

Golf, the Best of Games . . by Dr. W. W. Tulloch
How to Prepare for a Ladies' Golf Championship . . by May Hezlett
The Weapons of War . . by W. Auchterlonie
Hints to Young Golfers . . by Tom Morris
Honour in Golf . . . . . by Dr. J. G. McPherson
Match V. Medal Play . . by Andrew Kirkaldy
Eminent Men as Golfers . . by Dr. J. G. McPherson
A Story of the Links . . . . by the Duke of Argyll

COMMENCED IN
The Bombay Gazette.
OF JUNE 20th.

Messrs. R. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchases of goods, sale of produce or collection of accounts, to refer to them as to the one expert.

WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS, "KEYMER," LONDON.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 210,000

HEAD OFFICE:
43, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertak

ALES BY AUCTION.

NETT & COMPANY,
No. 20, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE of Japanese Curiosities.
ONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.),
BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction,
uby Row, opposite Whiteway Laidlaw and Co.,
gament of 39 cases Japanese curiosities, consist-
Awata and Awaji vases, jardinieres with pedestals,
e jars, red and gold inlaid boxes, buckle
t, chain, coffee button, brooches, charms,
e, silver cloisonne vases, Koro jars, bowls,
ts, jugs, jardinieres, ink-stands, boxes, tea cups
ucers, silk jackets, night gowns, shirts, shawls,
s, lady's handkerchiefs, hat-nal, taffeta, velvet
s, table covers, pillow covers, jackets, screens,
bery, brass vases, trays, bowls, inkstands,
g vases, antimony vases, lanterns, old satsooma
plates, wall panels, &c., &c.
property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

rder of the Municipal Commissioner, for the
Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on
AY, the 10th instant, at 4 p. m. (B. T.), sell by
Auction, at the New Municipal Market, at
atone Road, the right of occupancy of all the
the said market, including the right of collecting
rs' fees from the Fish area of the said market.
ill be put up separately.
highest bidder will be required to pay as deposit
ths rents of the stall in advance and Rs. 1 for
fee
Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself
ept the highest or any offer.
BENNETT & Co.
DAY, 6TH JULY, 1908.

R. A. BJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
31, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

E OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PRO-
PERTY situate at Chandanwadi Street.
Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co. will, THIS DAY,
NDAY, the 6th day of July, 1908, at 5 p. m. (S. T.),
e for sale by Public Auction, on the Premises,
he account and at the risk of Nassarwanji
ir Bomanji Mulla, the mortgagor, the under-
ed property pemnant to the power of sale
ed in the mortgage, dated the 11th day of
1903, and made between the said Nassarwanji
ir Bomanji Mulla of the one part and the
agee, of the other part,
that piece or parcel of land or ground of the
n and tax tenure together with the messuage,
ent or dwellinghouse standing thereon situate
andanwadi Street, without the Fort of Bombay.
Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing
measurement 209 square yards or thereabouts
egisterd in the books of the Collector of Land
be under Old No. 580, New No. 2768, Old Survey
, New Survey No. 8226, and bounded as follows:
towards the East by the property of Framji
berji Sethna, on or towards the West by the
ty of Moolji Hansraj, on or towards the south
said Chandanwadi Street, and on or towards
rth by the property of Gangoobai, widow of
ram Bheru, which said premises are assessed
e Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under
ard Nos. 3216,3217, and Street Nos. 7,9 and 11
d were formerly and are now in the occupa-
of the mortgagor's tenants.
printed particulars and conditions of sale may be
ned from Messrs. Pestonji Rustomji Kola and Co.,
tors, for the mortgagee at their office No. 79
ws Street, Fort, or from the undersigned,

WEEKLY SALE.
ssrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co. will, on WED-
DAY, the 8th day of July, 1908, sell by Public
on, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.),
llowing :—
order of the concerned and on account and at the
of the defaulting purchaser Fazelbhoy Jeewa-
A
7606 1-10—10 cases Tin Mirror Boxes.
Co
account of the concerned—
ase 13 doz 1361 feet Box Calf leather.
ase 60 tin plated trays of different designs 20 ins.
ins.
Pieces Indian woollen rugs, sizes 6 1-2 by 6 1-2,
3; 12 by 3; 15 by 2 1-2; 16 by 2 1-2 feet.
ieces 15 by 2 1-2; carpets of superior designs feet
by 8 1-2; 13 by 13; 10 by 8; 10 3-4 by 7 1-2.
cellaneous articles, consisting of dressing tables,
e slab, iron table, one Jost's redius fan; pillows,
account of the underwriters—2 terra-cotta figures.

BONA FIDE SALE
of
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
At Middle Colaba.
ssrs. SORABJI COWASJEE & CO. will, under
uctions from Colonel W. H. E. Murray (the Royal
), dispose of by Public Auction, on SATURDAY,
11th day of July, 1908, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), his
hold furniture at his residence, Bungalow No. 13,
Bay, Middle Colaba (a little further on from the
raph Office), consisting of drawingroom, bed-
and dining room furniture, table and wall orna-
, crockery, glassware, cutlery and a collection of
plants.
goods will be on view three days previous to sale.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
NDAY, 6TH JULY, 1908.

S. MODY AND COMPANY.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
10, BANK STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 7th inst., at 2-30 p.m.
Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell
blic Auction, in the compound of St. George's
tal, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood
g, dining, bedroom and office furniture by
. Ahmed, Devji and others, such as drawing-
fas and chairs, English cane chairs, jardinieres,
new mohogany, solid iron frame, grand cottage
by S. Rose and Co., nearly new small harmo-
by S. Rose and Co., solid brass hall lamp,
dining table for 12 persons, chairs, mirror side-
dinnerwaggon, dumbwaiter, crockery and glass-
plateduare and silverware, hanging and table
brass and iron double and single bedsteads,
s, washing and dressing tables, large size office
revolving chair, revolving bookshelf with books,
h box, Singer's hand and treadle sewing
e in perfect order, large medicine chest, enlarg-
ners by Lancaster, powerful telescope with
ladies' and gents' bicyles, Singapore cane furni-
China and Coor mattings, garden plants, copper
utensils, etc., the property of W. Smith, Esq.,
and Accountant, St. George's Hospital, pro-
on leave.
logues aree published and the property is on

ON SALE OF 13 CASES WHITE NAINSOOKS.
NESDAY, the 8th Inst., at 4 p. m., Messrs.
Y & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their
Bank Street, Fort, by order of the concerned
account and at the risk of the defaulting inden-
jee Anandjee.
white nainsooks ex s. s. Clan Farquhar.
white nainsooks ex s. s. "Cast'es."
sit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time

J. S. MODY AND CO.
AY, 6TH JULY, 1908.

BEWARE of
RIOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.
The ONLY ONE
ORIGINAL FIRM
OF
DASTOOR OCULISTS IN
SHAW M. DASTOOR & CO.,
PTT. THE "BOMBAY CLUB," FORT.
Eyes are Examined (FREE of CHARGE) to
complicated Errors of Refraction, by our
ulist, DR. MINSHAW DASTOOR, (late
Assistant at the Royal Westminster and other
AL EYE HOSPITALS of LONDON)
DIPLOMAS and CERTIFICATES by the
ORS of the Hospitals testifying to his being
CTLY ABLE AND QUALIFIED
ON, AND A MEAT AND
ity goods supplied at
ICES.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Wearbeck 2,446 tons, Captain J. J. Thompson, sailed on Sunday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chanda, 3,951 tons, Captain J. C. Tica sailed on Saturday for Antwerp, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major Swinton, I. M. S., Mr. Woollett, Messrs. A. McQueen E. G. Moore and C. A. Ferguson.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Shirala, 3,399 tons, Captain C. Scott will sail to-day, for Rangoon &c. with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lawada, 2,124 tons, Captain C. Lane, will sail to-day for Calcutta &c, with a general cargo and 6 deck passengers.

THE Hansa Line steamer Marienfels, 3,560 tons, Captain H. Sandstedt sailed on Sunday for Hamburg via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Bulimbo, 1,607 tons, Captain F. Chappell, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf &c, with a general cargo and Lieut. Daly, Mr. F. Dymond, 3 natives and 30 deck passengers.

THE steamer Lackawanna, 2,468 tons, Captain F. W. Gray, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Kustendji with a cargo of kerosine oil in bulk.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Bezwada, 3,270 tons, Captain H. Carey, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Karachi with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W. Moxon, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo and Messrs. E. E. Edge, J. Martin and Pereira and 72 deck passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Thursday and Friday 2nd and 3rd July 1908, should be regarded as full weather Working Days for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

It has further been decided that Wednesday and Thursday, 1st and 2nd July 1908, were half weather Working Days in the stream.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kasara 505 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf &c, with a general cargo and 2 cabin and 11 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN.
MARINE SHIPS.
IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus .....Comdr H Christian .....R Navy
R I M S Northbrook..Lieut.E. W.Huddleston R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge .....Comdr Farwell.....R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr DeBerry .....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus.....Comdr C S Hickman ...Surney St
R I M S Mayo.....Comdr ...Hand.....R I Marine
R I M S Investigator...Comdr...Beauchamp...Survey St

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—July 4.

Alavi.....	2324	Fruin Hill	B & P S N Co
Asgard	2712	...Reumam...	T Morrison & Co
Bahadur.....	2986	Cubbin	T Jeewandas
Bezwada.....	3270	Carey.....	M M & Co
Clematis.....	2329	Davies	James Mackintoss & Co
Dwarka	759	Moxon	M M & Co
Firooze.....	2005	Watson.....	Bo & P S N Co
Garscube.....	2297	Storey	W & A G & Co
Garryvall.....	2455	McClure Stream 13-6	W & A G & Co
Helios	860	Brunsgnard ...Bangkok...	P F C & Co
Hydra.....	831	Kirseborn	F F Campbell & Co
Kt. Errant ..	4778	Kindall	K N & Co
Labuan	2293	Ross.....	W & A G & Co
Lady Gordon.	316	Butler	M M & Co
Lackawanna...	2468	Gray	Standard Oil Co
Monsoori.....	1735	Hanna	B & P S N Co
Nowsel Bahr..	178	Macoda	Sultan of Muscat
Nizam.....	2041	Toma Calcutta.....	T Morrison & Co
Shahalum ...	1918	Davison M'tius	Shah S N Co of India
Shah Ameer...	1921	Ledbertter ...	Shah S N Co of India
Singapore	2736	Taylor	K Nixon & Co
Sirsa.....	1675	Tipper	M M & Co
Shah Nasir ...	2555	Revitt	Shah S N Co of India
Strathblane...	2829	Smith	W & A G & Co
Wearbeck ...	2446	Thompson	T Morrison & Co
Xinos	146	Mahomed.....	Shah S N Co
10 & 11 Delhi	4783	Andrews...	Shanghai 21-7 P & O Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—July 4.
PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Cumming	3107	Williamson	Ant'p	14-7	F M & Co
B Axenfels	2759	Strnfing	Hamburg	13-7	W & A G & Co
C & R Trafford Hall	3434	Hood.	20-7	Newport	K N & Co
F Moyori Maru	2737	Hando	Kobe	...9-7	N Y Kaisha
H Mohammadi	1252	Primrose	Jedah	8-7	Bo & P S N Co
K Ras Bera	2497	Morris	M'borough	15-7	W & A G & Co
M Peninsular	...1929	Palmer...	London...	18-7	P & O Co
N Ivydene	...2277	Yule	London	8-7	Bombay Co
O Rydal Hall...	2139	Jones	Antwerp	11-7	K Nixon & Co
Q Reichstag	...1319	Jacobson	Z'bar...	10-7	A Strandes

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Scalda.....	3438	Brown...	Calcutta... N F M M & Co
2	Castalia...	4031	Abrey	L'pool... 15-7 W & A G & Co
5	Morocco....	2476	Boxhall ...	K'chi .... 8-7 F M & Co
9	Delta	4780	Snow.....	Shanghai... 8-7 P & O Co
12	Caledonia...	3529	Tocque...	Adcp..... 11-7 P & O Co
15	Haidari ...	1563	DeLorme	Jedda 7-7 B & P S N Co
16	Linga ...951		McDiarmid...	K'chi ...10-7 M M & Co

H W P D

Indravati 513	Fakeera.....	N F Bo S N Co Ld	
Satrunji.....547	Hoosein.....	N F Bo S N Co Ld	

M W D D

D & E Banca 3794 LeMare...Shanghai .. 10-7 P & O Co

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From
3	Bezwada s	Carey	Karachi, June 30
4	Lackawanna s.....	Gray	K'tendje, June 13
	Dwarka s.....	Moxon	Karachi, June 2
5	Kasara s	Outbush	Busreh, June 28.

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Sandon Hall s ...	Main.....	Karachi
	Egypt s	Summers.....	London
	Chanda s.....	Tice	Antwerp
5	Marienfels s	Sandstedt	Hamburg, via Karachi

The following vessels obtained their portclearance on Saturday :—
Steamer Shirala, Scott, for Rangoon, &c.
" Lawada, Lane, for Calcutta, &c.
" Bulimbo, Chappell, for Persian Gulf, &c.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday :—
Steamer Caledonia, for Aden.
" Reichstag, for Zanzibar, &c.

MADRAS.
ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	From
29	Grantley Hall	Calcutta
29	Clan Graham	Coast
July		
2	Oskenfels	Middlesbro
2	Rosenfels	Antwerp

CALCUTTA.
ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels.	Names.	From
1	Clan Macdougall	P L Wadge	Madras
	Malakand	T G Legg	Liverpool
	Malda	G S Jones	Chittagong
	Dilwara	A Sanders	London
	Wearmouth	W Calto	Bombay

DEPARTURES.

2	Katsang	R C D Bradley	Hong Kong
	Khodoong	W B Murison	Rangoon
	Assyria	J Hamilton	Saigon
	Kirklee	T B Watson	Bombay
	Strathgarry	D Stanhope	Bombay
	Frankdale	W R Kidd	Bombay

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Chyebassa, arrived at Antwerp on the evening of the 1st instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackinnon, left Liverpool on the morning of the 3rd instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Chupra, left Port Said on the afternoon of the 3rd instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Chupra, left Suez on the afternoon of the 4th instant.

The Florio and Rubattino steamer Raffaele Rubattino, from Bombay arrived at Naples on the 3rd instant.

The steamer Umsinga, of the Natal Direct Line which left Bombay on 6th ultimo arrived at Weymouth on the 3rd instant.

DAILY EXPORTS, JULY 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—225 cwts wheat flour, 750 cwts wheat sweeping, Hurry Kanjee; 80 cwts old rubber, C Maedonald and Co; 8,100 cwts oil-cake, The New Mofussil Co.

FOR HULL.

Morocco s—2,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR CHRISTIANIA.

Morocco s—112 bales cotton. Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Marienfels s—110 bale cotton, Bamjee and Co; 48 cwts gum, G Soipal.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chanda s—420 cwts mowrassed, Ralli Brothers. Rydal Hall s—100 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—50 bales cotton Volkart Brothers.

FOR BARCELONA.

Castalia s—150 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR BOSTON.

Morocco s—12 cwts fishmaws, R Dhunjee and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Banca s—602 bales cotton, J. A. Begbie and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Banca s—500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers,

FOR HONGKONG.

Delta s—22 cases Indian candiments, Manockji Poonjiajee and Sons; 32 cwts sharkfins and fishmaws, H A Mahomed and Co; 19 cwts dry fruit, D N Shroff.

Moyori Maru s—51 cwts raisins, 24 cwts angoor, Tockersi Canjee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Moyori Maru s—300 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING.
Bombay, 6th July.

238.—Detail for the week ending 11th instant:—
Tuesday 7th instant.—"M" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-15 p.m.
"I" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 4-15 p.m.
"L" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade grounnd at 4-45 p.m.
Practice for Buglers near Skating Rink at 8-30 p. m.
Wednesday 8th Inst.—"H" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 5 p. m.
Thursday 9th Inst.—"L" Coy. 7-45 a. m. on Coy. Parade ground.
"I" Coy. 4-15 p. m. on Coy. Parade ground.
"M" Coy. 3-15 p. m. on Coy. Parade ground.
Friday 10th Inst.—"K" Coy. (John Connon School) Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-30 p. m.
Subject for the week :—Physical Training without Arms.

239—Enrolments—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "M" Company:—

No. 6325 Vol. T C James.
No. 6326 Cadet E Fagan.
No. 6327 Cadet F Fagan.
No. 6328 Cadet G Gale.
No. 6329 Cadet C McCoy.
No. 6330 Cadet L Buchanan.
No. 6331 Cadet H Game.
No. 6332 Cadet C Wild.
No. 6333 Cadet W Mitchell.
No. 6334 Cadet E Kane.
No. 6335 Cadet H Cooper.
No. 6336 Cadet S Moses.
No. 6337 Cadet L Moses.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 25th June :—

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 12th June, reporting with reference to the recent rearrangement of shops at Jamnagar Street, Mody Bay, that while the shops were immediately outside the gate, water was obtainable by the shopmen and passengers from the passenger wharf, but since the erection of the shops further west, the passenger wharf is found to be too distant, and consequently there is no convenient source of water-supply, and recommending that a drinking fountain be provided.

Read letter from the Chief Engineer, dated 16th June, reporting that the estimated costs of erecting a drinking fountain fitted with 2 taps and an 800-gallon storage tank with the necessary meter and fitting including paving the ground round for a width of 10 feet is Rs. 495.

Resolution.—Sanctioned to the debit of the provision for Bunder Contingent Works, Item 41, Section II, of the Budget Estimates, 1908-09.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 19th June 1908.	Total from 1st April to 19th June 1908.	For week ending 19th June 1907.	Total from 1st April to 19th June 1907.
Vessels piloted into Harbour.	14	266	15	271
Vessels piloted out of Harbour.	23	253	17	283
Vessels transported	27	185	16	233
Vessels attended to	4	32	2	21
Vessels warped	...	5	...	14

A New Jersey lady has a stingy husband, and the "last straw" that compelled her to find relief from his meanness in divorce was his decree that their son should take long steps in order to save his shoes. Short-stepping was and extravagance, he said because the boy could cover just as much ground and save leather by increasing his stride!

HOW TO KEEP COOL
We recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.
A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical.
See that "Condy's Fluid" is on the label. Sold by all Chemists.
Condy's Fluid is guaranteed to contain NO Permanganate of Potash.
Condy's, Goswell Rd., London, Eng.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CHEESEMAN—June 30, at Dagshai, the wife of Sub-Conductor E. J. Cheeseman, S, and T. Corps, of a son.

HUGHES—June 28, at Mussoorie, the wife of Major E. M. Hughes, 14th Jat Lancers, of a son.

TOSH—June 30, at Calcutta, the wife of J. C. Tosh, of a daughter.

TEASDALE—June 28, at Lahore, the wife of J. R. Whigham-Teasdale, Assistant Engineer, N.-W. Ry., of a son.

DEATHS.

FRASER—June 26, at the General Hospital, Madras, of blood poisoning, Robert Fraser, Engine Driver, M. and S. M. Railway Co., Rajahmundry, aged 38 years.

PRICE—May 29, at Saharunpore, Mr. G. A. Price, an old resident of Ajmere, late of Traffic Supdt's. Office, R. M. R.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

GREAT SCOTT!! WHISKY.
THIS WHISKY has established itself as a universal favourite, being of exquisite flavour and highly appreciated by connoiseurs. The price for such a high class Whisky is extremely reasonable, and the growing demand shews that the faith of the distillers in this Brand is well founded.
Price per dozen, Rs. 29-0.
" " bottle " 2-12.
AGENTS:
Kemp & Co. Ltd.
THE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 7m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m. High water, 3-50m., 4-9a. Low water, 9-33m., 11-10a.
Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court.
Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p. m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—July 7th, First Quarter, 1h. 55-0m. a. m.; July 14th, Full Moon, 3h. 17·9m. a.m.; July 20th, Last quarter, 5h. 31·7m. p. m.; July 28th, New Moon, 0h. 46·8m. p.m., July 2nd, in Apogee, 10h. a. m.; July 15th, in Perigee, 6h. p.m.; July 30th, in Apogee, 8h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Tuesday, July 7.—Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Sun rises, 6h. 7m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m; High water, 4-54m., 4-55a.; Low water, 10-38m.

Wednesday. July 8.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports, 5-30 p. m. Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court.; Sun rises, 6h. 7m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m. High water, 6-10m., 5-49a. Low water, 0-7m., 11-57a.

Thursday, July 9.—Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court; Sun rises, 6h. 6m. Sun sets, 7h. 20m. High water, 7-28m., 6-52a. Low water, 1-2m., 1-19a.

Friday, July 10.—Sun rises, 6h. 8m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m.; High water, 8-39m.; 7-58a.; Low water, 1-52m., 2-29a.

Saturday, July 11.—Bombay Gymkhana Cricket matches: A Team vs. Parsi Gymkhana, home B Team vs. Jolly C. C., away. Sun rises, 6h. 8m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m.; High water, 9-35m., 8-59a., Low water, 2-38m., 3-28a.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special Jury are required to attend at the High Court this (Monday) morning at 11-30 o'clock.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. "Delta" will be closed at the General Post Office at 1-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 8th instant.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.—Mr. M. A. Jinnah who was appointed a delegate by the Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay, to put the grievances of the Transvaal Indians against the recent legislation in that colony, before the British public, will deliver an address on this burning question before a public meeting of Mohamedans in Bombay at the Anjuman-i-Islam Hall, Hornby Road, under the presidentship of H. H. the Aga Khan on Wednesday the 8th July.

SUCCESSFUL COCAINE RAID.—Mr. E. P. McLaughlin, Excise Inspector, Surat City, made an important seizure of a large quantity of cocaine on the midnight of 30th June, when on information received he went and searched the house of one Abdul Rehman Abdul Karim, a Mahomedan living at Jhanpan bazar, and found in the man's possession 32 packets and a phial of the drug weighing in all nearly 200 grains of cocaine. The man was committed for trial in the Court of the City Magistrate for being in unlawful possession of cocaine, and was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 51 or in default six weeks' rigorous imprisonment. The Excise Inspector has been endeavouring for some time past to make a seizure, and the big haul that he made was the very first of its kind ever made in this city. The case has created a great stir, and Mr. McLaughlin, it is hoped, will not rest his efforts till he has run down to earth a few more people who, it is no secret to say, trade in the illicit sale of cocaine without fear of arrest.

A BHOWNAGAR ACCIDENT.—A Bhownagar correspondent writes :—In your valued paper of July 1, I notice a letter from your correspondent dated Bhownagar, June 28th, and should like you to correct his report, regarding the supposed avoided accident. Here are the facts of the case. H. H. the Maharajah and the Ranksaheb were out for an evening drive in their motor-car, accompanied by their automobile Engineer, Mr. Butler. The car was being driven by Her Highness the Ranisaheb, at a speed of about 12 miles an hour, when a single horse carriage attempted to pass; the horse took fright and stood absolutely still, but when the motor was about five yards from the carriage the horse tried to back, thereby preventing the motor-car from passing, and Her Highness with a great deal of presence of mind put on the brakes and brought the car to a standstill within about two feet of the carriage, and the horse then proceeded along as usual. Your will no doubt see from this that your correspondent's report is somewhat incorrect and exaggerated.

A SUCCESSFUL STUDENT.—A correspondent writes:—News has been received that Dr. T. Cassels, who, after passing the L. M. and S. Examination of the Bombay University in 1903, carrying off the Gold Medal awarded by the University for Medical Jurisprudence, had proceeded to England to prosecute his studies there, has just taken the F. R. C. S. degree. It is not often that we hear of the success of Anglo-Indian lads in this branch of learning, and Mr. Cassels, the Assistant Superintendent of the Central Telegraph office, may be proud of the distinction earned by his son. Dr. Cassels is much indebted to the Jesuit Fathers of the St. Mary's College at Byculla for his scholastic successes, and specially for the love for study he early imbibed in that institution under their guidance. He matriculated from the above school in 1898, and then joined the Grant Medical College, where he completed the prescribed course in five years, distinguishing himself by his keen zeal for study and a deep love for his profession. He acquired in one year in succession the L. R. C. P. and L. R. C. S. (Edin.) and L. F. P. & S. (Glas.) qualifications. Whilst engaged in his studies in England, he has been attending various hospitals with a view to obtain a thorough insight into their working and to keep himself abreast of all the latest improvements and methods in Medical Science. He has been devoting his special attention to the cure of malignant fevers, in Lewsham Hospital to which he was attached as an Honorary Assistant Surgeon. He will be remembered by many of the younger members of the local profession as an intelligent student and a keen cricketer and footballer, and as having chiefly contributed to win for the Grant Medical College the Lord Harris Shield in the Inter-Collegiate Cricket Matches.

RETIREMENT OF A SUBORDINATE JUDGE.—A Karwar correspondent writes :—The regrettable event of the week is the retirement from Government service of our most popular 1st Class, 1st Grade Subordinate Judge Mr. R. R. Gangolli. He retired after a long and meritorious service of 42 years. He served as a subordinate official for some years in the Revenue and Forest Departments before he was admitted into the Bombay Provincial Civil Service. He served as Subordinate Judge for more than 30 years. With remarkable ability and strength of character he steered his course smoothly to the high office he laid down the other day. His retirement will be a great loss to the public service. Courtesy, kindness and generosity formed the keynote of his whole life of benevolence. His patience, keen perception and sound judgment marked him out as one of the ablest judges. Great love of truth and corresponding hatred of falsehood were the notable elements in his noble character. His unbounded kindness never failed to elicit the affection and goodwill of all those with whom he came into contact. His noble-minded generosity left its indelible mark wherever he went as a Government servant. The Mitra Samaj and the beautiful Edward Park at Dharwar and the Mitra Samaj at Karwar are standing monuments of his indefatigable energy and whole-hearted devotion to public duty. As their well-wisher the people loved him, as an able Judge they admired him, and as a thorough gentleman, they revered him. Rectitude, broad-minded sympathy and simplicity of character cast a halo of glory and righteousness around his life. The members of the Bar paid a fitting tribute to his ability and character before he left the Bench. The Students' Brotherhood showed their appreciation of his services in a grand meeting convened for the purpose.

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

THE following telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India, dated 1st July.

Good rain during week in parts Surat, Konkan and Kathiawar and slight in parts rest of Gujarat, Deccan, Karnatak, Baroda, Mahi Kantha and Rewa Kantha. More rain generally needed for kharif sowing which generally continues. Transplantation progressing in parts Karachi, Larkana, Thana and Ratnagiri. Supply of fodder adequate except in parts Karachi, Larkana, Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Deccan, Bijapur, Baroda and Mahi Kantha. Agricultural stock generally in good condition and sufficient except in parts Kaira, Deccan, Baroda and Cutch. Supply of drinking water sufficient except in parts Panch Mahals, Surat, Deccan, Bijapur, Kathiawar and Baroda. Water for irrigation insufficient in parts of Upper Sind Frontier, Thar and Parkar, Panch Mahals, Surat, Deccan, Bijapur, Baroda, Cutch and Kathiawar. Quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee in Sind 36 to 49 per cent., in Gujarat 35 to 68 per cent., in Konkan 29 to 35 per cent., in Deccan 33 to 61 per cent. and in Karnatak 37 to 65 per cent. less than normal. Stocks of grain generally adequate. Demand for labour generally sufficient and wages normal. Cultivating and labouring classes in fair condition. Daily average numbers for week ending 20th instant. works—Panch Mahals, 288; West Khandesh, 147; gratuitous—Panch Mahals, 989; West Khandesh, 2,031; Nasik, 1,767; Ahmednagar, 1,565; Poona, 151; Sholapur, 598.

THE pathetic wish of a dying gipsy woman, Mrs. Elizabeth Hughes, to see the Derby for the last time was mentioned on the 5th ult. at a Wandsworth inquest. She had lain ill in the infirmary for many weeks, and although she was only forty-one she knew her death was near. When Derby-day approached her thoughts turned to the familiar scenes on the downs—the scurrying horses, the shouting people and the bustleof the fair. She had never missed a Derby since her childhood, and the prospect of lying in the still hospital ward, far from the happy crowds, became a torture to her. So she begged hard that her husband should take her back to the caravan for the week. At first he feared to do so, but her pleadings overcame him, and he could not refuse her. She was brought to her old home, and on the morning of the 3rd her daughter dressed her in her best clothes for her last trip to Epsom. The caravan was on the point of starting, but at the last moment death robbed her of the gratification of her wish. While her daughter was making her a cup of tea she fell dead from heart disease. It was stated by a medical man that her death was hastened by her removal from the infirmary. "All these people have the sporting instinct," he added. "It was the ruling passion," said the Coroner. "She wanted to see the Derby or die."

THE ADAMS-WYLIE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

The following is the list of subscribers to the hospital from 1st January to 30th June.

Prince Vijaysinhji Samatsinhji Rs. 1,300; H. E. the Governor of Bombay, Rs. 200; Mr. Septimus E. Greaves, Rs. 180; Seth Goverdhundas Goculdas Jeizpal through his Secretary Mr. M. Hormasjee in commemoration of the marriage of his daughter Bai Ratanbai, Messrs. Greaves Cotton & Co. and Mr. R. E. Enthoven, I.C.S., each Rs. 100; Messrs. A. Blascheck & Co., Messrs. Sanday & Co. and Messrs. Ralli Bros., each Rs. 50; Mr. Ernest Aug. Goll, Rs. 40; Messrs. N. Powell & Co., Rs. 35; the Hon'ble Chief Justice B. Scott, Bar.-at-Law, Mr. E. B. Raikes, Bar.-at-Law, and Mr. H. F. Weston, each Rs. 30; Messrs. Prier de Saone & Co., the Hon'ble Mr. H. E. E. Procter, L'encounse and Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., each Rs. 25; Mr. Leslie Crawford, Mr. J. C. G. Bowen, Mr. A. A. Vlasto, each Rs. 20; the Hon'ble Mr. Justice J. J. Heaton, I.C.S., Professor A. L. Covernton, M.A., A.H.S.A., H. M., Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate and Bai Hamabai Framji Petit, each Rs. 15; In memoriam, Mrs. Madeleine H. Buckley, Presidency Magistrate's Court, Mr. H. Macnaughten, R.W.H., Mr. H. R. Dunk, S.J.G., Mr. W. M. Bell, Mr. P. Glynn Messent, Mr. Mulraj Khatau, S.G., R.W.I.D., Mr. E. F. Allum, Mr. E. H. Hewett, Mr. Joseph Hall, Mr. G. W. Hatch, I.C.S., Mr. S. B. Bharoocha, Mr. J. D. Inverarity, Bar.-at-Law, Mr. S. M. Moses, the Hon'ble Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, M.I.C.E., Mr. C. B. Boileau, Mr. Osborne Marshall, H.G., Mr. J. W. Hepworth, Mr. Charles F. Stevens, Bai Ratanbai E. Bamji, in memory of Cursetbai Shapoorjee Jeewajee, Bai Heerabai Jamsetjee Petit, Rao Bahadur Currumsey Damjee, Mr. Pestonji N. Masani, Mr. Dharamsey M. Goculdas, T.J.S., Mrs. B. M. S. Jamsetjee, Mr. G. F. Horbury, M. J. D. Sukhia, Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, I.C.S., Mr. J. F. C. Jukes, I.C.S., Major J. H. McDonald, I.M.S., Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co., R.H.B., L.N.B., P.E.P., Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram, Mr. A. Westropp, I.C.S., A.B., Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Kt., Mr. W. D. Sheppard, I.C.S., Mr. Toolsidas Lalloobhoy Mody, W. W. P., Major C. R. Hoskyn, R.E., F.CH., J.F.B., Bai D. D. Durbari, Mr. J. N. Metaxa, Mr. H. F. Weston, and Mr. J. Stewart

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

LORD MORLEY ON INDIA.

The "Madras Mail":—From the full text of the speech delivered by Lord Morley at the Indian Civil Service dinner in London on the 11th June, it is possible to define more accurately his attitude towards the repressive policy the Government have been compelled to adopt. Lord Morley's speech was in part a tribute to the Service by the members of which he was being entertained and in part a defence of the policy the Government have followed. In dealing with the newspapers (Incitement to Offences) Bill he said :—"I have no apology to make for being a party to the passing of this law now, and I have no apology to make for not passing it before." That sentence was the keynote of those portions of the speech which he devoted to a vindication of the Government of India and himself. He would admit neither the accusation of undue severity in the present nor that of unwise leniency in the past. He made, however, one exception in his defence of the Government against the latter charge when he declared that the Explosives Act should have been passed twenty years ago. But this admission was not of a damaging character, for until the revelation of an elaborate criminal conspiracy surprised and shocked the public no one had ever conceived the possibility of anarchical offences in India, and the Government can scarcely be censured for not having provided against a danger which was not in existence. For the rest, Lord Morley appears to acquit the Government of apathy and weak tolerance. But if we regard broadly the policy of the Government of India during the two years in which the seditious movement was allowed to gather force, we cannot agree that it was characterised by sufficient vigilence, intelligent anticipation of the approaching crisis and resolution. The period opened disastrously with the abandonment of the distinguished administrator whose critiesims have recently excited discussion, and for many months thereafter there was no sign that the Government had realised the trend of a "popular" movement engineered demagogues whose utterances were full of rank sedition. The movement was allowed to become strong and to affect parts of the country hitherto absolutely tranquil before the Government bestirred themselves. As for the legislation against seditious meetings, we can only repeat what we have often said, that a measure of that character ought not to have been introduced unless it was to be applied without hesitation wherever disorder was seen to be imminent. Things have changed of late, but with every wish to acknowledge the belated efforts of the Government it cannot be forgotten that they are belated.

Lord Morley paid in his speech a well deserved compliment to the European population of Calcutta and of other towns where the situation has at times been critical enough to cause grave anxiety. He spoke of their self-command, and elsewhere in his speech he scouted the idea that there was in any quarter a demand for wholesale and unmitigated repression. Such repression would be cruelly unjust to that very large section of the Indian peoples which is wholly innocent of political agitation, and it would be a means of pulling down the edifice to the building of which generations of Englishmen in India have devoted all their energy. There is certainly no demand for it from the European community in this country. What there is a request for is a firm, consistent policy of prevention of developments which necessitate reaction. Anglo-Indian opinion is for the most part in agreement with Lord Morley when he says that unless order can be reconciled with the satisfaction of those legitimate aspirations which British rule has inspired the fault will lie with British statesmanship and not with Indian aspirations. But if order is to be reconciled with the realisation of the legitimate ambitions of the educated classes in India every effort must be made to eliminate ambitions that are by their very nature irreconcilable. The Government cannot permit the spread of a theory whose first postulate is the abolition of British rule. To talk of reconciling believers in the gospel of "Swaraja" pure and simple by the concession of political power is as sensible as proposing to reconcile an assassin by presenting him with the best weapon for injuring the donor. Lord Morley is happily not of the sentimentalist school. He recognised that it is possible to "put picric acid in the ink and pen just as much as in any steel bomb," and he dismisses the chatter about freedom of the Press in connection with incitements to crime as "wicked moonshine." When he is assured that the violent and poisonous literature circulated in this country is beneath the notice of the authorities, being mere froth, he replies that it is "froth stained with bloodshed." Lord Morley, in fact, is fully aware of the truth that political ideas are not necessarily harmless because they are absurd and he is not prepared to allow that the absurdity of the clamour for absolute autonomy should safeguard it from the checks every Government not bent on suicide must impose on such agitators.

MR. KEENE AND ORIENTALISM.

The "Sind Gazette":—Mr. H. G. Keene in the course of an interesting article in the "Nineteenth Century" on the conflict of civilization in India makes some remarks which suggest an attempt to put back the hands of the clock and to arrest the occidentalising tendency in modern India. The most interesting part of what Mr. Keene has to say is his resume of the history of the Civil Service which will show that to return to oriental notions would be no novelty. From Clive to Wellesley the administration was carried on by natives, supervised by Europeans, anxious to make money. When the salaries were raised by Cornwallis and higher standard of duty introduced, a great bureaucracy arose in conjunction with a few colleagues—nominally soldiers—of which Monro, Elphinstone, Malcolm and Metcalf are the great representatives. This administration lasted until the conquest of the Punjab, before which signs of decline had been noticed. From Bentinck onward to 1857 a perfunctory and mechanical method of government had become almost universal, and the complete surprise of 1857 is the best proof of the negligent and unintelligible manner in which affairs were conducted. According to Mr. Keene no one knew anything, could give Lord Canning no help, and so he took his own course, resulting in an English Finance Minister, Mr. James Wilson, and the income tax.

Mr. Keene proceeds:—"After the Mutiny and the extinction of the Company's authority the college of Haileybury was abolished, and the question of patronage once more appeared, as it had threatened to do forty-five years before; but instead of Lord Grenville's plan of vesting the nominations in the head masters of public schools, the Government of that day adopted the plan of throwing the service open to all young men who could give the best results in a competitive examination. Abstractedly considered, the plan seems hardly more rational than those adopted in Gilbert and Sullivan's musical dramas, and if it has worked as well as it has, such success can only be due to the character of middle-class English youths. A few candidates have from time to time been natives of India, many of whom have gained good places in the competition by means of precocious quickness and a retentive memory. These, by virtue of their training at an English University have acquired European notions, and, when have gone out to India prepared to emulate their European colleagues in the application of principles unsuited to the wants of their fellow countrymen. Furthermore, the very admission of such men was but a hypocritical concession to the Royal Proclamation of 1858. The promise that there should be no distinction of creed or colour was fulfilld to the ear rather than to the hope. The result of this system has not been all that its supporters may have expected, and the unrest that India has been suffering from for some years cannot be attributed to any other source. The more enlightened the natives of India become the more they will resent what Mr. Morley has called the Fur coat policy. Some practices and sentiments have, doubless, found their way into popular life, but these have been due rather to the corruption of Hindu and Moslem principles and have been rectified with the complete approval of the leaders of the people. It is surely time that the Government of India confined itself to the maintenance of peace and order, leaving the people to work out their own salvation on their own lines. A reaction in this direction is already observable."

Mr. Keene's remarks are scarcely intelligible. As far as one can understand him, he hopes for an Oriental India being now retained, except in places where it is already too much occidentalised, which is perhaps possible, but in view of the infectious nature of democracy we doubt if it is quite probable.

QUIBBLING OVER THE ARMS ACT.

The "Pioneer":—It was to be expected, of course that Mr. Justice Fletcher's judgment in the Jamalpur riot case would cause some stir in the Bengali Press. Had not the Calcutta High Court in the person of Mr. Justice Fletcher once more convicted the misguided executive in the person of Mr. Clerke, District Magistrate, of illegality, of want of tact of scandalous lack of supervision and control over the unholy minions of the law? Could not the stores of smuggled arms rejoice and the Bengali patriots triumph? One might have supposed that Mr. Justice Fletcher would have been complimented on his impartiality, on his obvious endeavour to uphold the oppressed against the oppressor. But no, the Bengali patriot is never satisfied, and so we read of the "injustice" of Mr. Justice Fletcher and of opportunities missed for "restoring the confidence of the public in the High Court." Now the ordinary unimaginative being who has troubled to read Mr. Fletcher's judgment will probably have been conscious of a feeling that the learned Judge made the most of the strict letter of the law in regard to Mr. Clarke's omission to record "his reasons in writing" as provided by the Arms Act. Mr. Clarke, it is true, seems to have allowed his zeal to outrun his discretion, but he was admittedly acting in good faith, and the circumstances were such that he might perhaps have been excused the homily from the Bench to which he was subjected. The idea no doubt of the framers of this practicular section of the Arms Act was that a Magistrate should be thereby induced to proceed with all due deliberation before instituting a search in a private individual's building. The idea, of course, is admirable—as an idea, but when translated into pratice it may have serious disadvantages. There are circumstances which are held even at Home to excuse the reading of the Riot Act; and there must be occasions in the East where even the deliberation entailed in the writing of an order is to be avoided. A Magistrate who is worthy of his charge might surely be allowed a certain discretion without undue harm resulting. But the pity of it is that the only policy favoured in certain quarters at present is to tie the Magistrate down both by leg and arm.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION IN THE U. P.

The "Indian Daily News":—The Report on the Revenue administration of the United Provinces for the year ending September last affords some striking evidence of the comparative progress made by the people in spite of the succession of poor seasons which culminated in the famine in Bundelkhand in 1905-06 and parts of Agra Division and the prevelence of plague. Thanks to the high prices prevailing, the agriculturist benefitted the most, whilst the great demand for labour enabled the landless agricultural labourer and the industrial worker to secure high wages. Several factors contributed to the improvement of the economic and industrial conditions in the province, such as railway extensions; new lengths of canal opened and improvement of tank irrigation. Rural credit was improved by the operations of the co-operative movement, one of the most beneficial movements inaugurated by the State in India. The Board of Revenue note that the co-operative principle is by no means confined to agricultural finance, but has extenned to the weaving industry. Private enterprise is not wanting, as evidenced by the establishment of new ginning mills and presses, the opening of a spinning mill of which the motive power is electricity, the stalling of sugar factories, the interest taken in machinery and its management in the manufacture of sugar and rice and the pressing of oil. The Beard conclude: "All these are signs of an industrial awakening, and the Board believe that the main obstacle to a rapid development of industrial enterprise lies not so much in the want of will to embark upon it, as in the absence of skilled mechanics. They are aware that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has at heart the provision of facilities for a sound technical education, and they are confident that in a few years the difficulties will be overcome, and that great progress will be made to the anvantage of all and not least of that large part of the community which depend upon the produce of the land for its subsistence." One disquieting feature is the increasing litigiousness on the part of landlords and tenants, and the Board states that any practical legislation tending to reduce the opportunities for contest in the courts is to be welcomed.

CHINESE ON BRITISH SHIPS.

The "Statesman":—The protest of the British Seamen's Federation against the employment of Chinese seamen on British ships is only part of a much wider grievance of long standing. The British sailor, as voiced, for instance, by Mr. Havelock Wilson in the House of Commons, has several grounds for his objection to the growing intrusion of the Oriental. In the first place he finds him from the consideration of personal habits an undesirable shipmate. Secondly, the Oriental cheapens the market, and weakens the position of the British sailor and his organisations. Thirdly, it is asserted that the language difficulty endangers the safety of any ship which carries many Orientals among her crew. Most of these difficulties are obviated if the Oriental employee is restricted to work below deck the cook's galley and steward's staff, but the curious fact is that the British employee is the one who is leaving actual sailoring for these less desirable employments. Figures supplied to Parliament some time ago illustrated this change vividly, and showed a startling increase in the numbers of the aliens engaged in working British merchant ships. The political difficulty has been suggested in Parliament, but so far has not attracted serious attention. The employers admit that taken all round the British sailor is the best in the world, but he is an independent character. They find his Asiatic rival more tractable; certainly he is cheaper, though this was not the first consideration which led to his extensive importation; and above all the climatic conditions, particularly in vessels working to Eastern ports, are all in favour of the Oriental. The real British Jack Tar has no mind to adapt himself to widely varying conditions, and his life requires some adaptability. Meanwhile the trouble threatens to become acute.

BRITISH RULE IN INDIA.

Sir Francis Younghusband's Views.

In proposing the health of the Maharaja of Kashmir at the usual State Banquet on the celebration of the King-Emperor's Birthday, Sir F. E. Younghusband, Resident in Kashmir, said:—

"I wish to-night to vary the usual custom, and, instead of addressing Your Highness simply as the ruler of Kashmir for the time being, I will address you in your further capacity as one of the first of what we hope may prove a long line of successful rulers of Kashmir. I want to direct your thoughts not merely to the immediate present but first back into the past and then on into the distant future so that we may see present events and influences in their true proportion. And the point in the past at which our survey would commence is the moment when Your Highness's grandfather made his treaty with the British Government, became possessed of Kashmir, and founded your fortunes as one of the greatest ruling families in India.

Raja Gulab Singh was evidently from what history records of his campaigns, a man of energy and ability; but his action in making a treaty with the British Government showed that he was something more—that he was a man of far-seeing shrewdness and sagacity. For what was the position of affairs at the time? On the death of the great and strong ruler Ranjit Singh there was general chows in the Punjab, of which Kashmir was then a subordinate province. One son after another was murdered or fell in battle. Gulab Singh himself was attacked in Jammu. Then the Sikhs crossed the frontier and attacked the British. A desperate struggle followed. The Sikhs were overthrown. Gulab Singh was called from Jammu to make terms with the British and concluded on his own behalf the treaty with the British Government which gave him Kashmir.

These, I think were the main features of the situation at the moment in the past to which I have ventured to direct attention; and the point which I would ask to be particularly marked is that when others were attacking the British Government and were suffering the consequences which all who beat their heads against stone walls have to expect, Raja Gulab Singh was making terms with them and reaping a reward for his sagacity and foresight. From crossing British the family of the powerful Ranjit Singh (who had himself been wise enough to always keep on good terms with the British) disappeared from among the great ruling families of India. By relating himself with the British the feudatory of this same Ranjit Singh raised his own family to a position of impregnable security; and from the position of Raja of Jammu, tributory to the ephemeral rulers of the Punjab, emerged the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir, the possessor of the most beautiful country in the world and in direct treaty relations with the rulers of perhaps the greatest empire mankind has ever seen.

"Your Highness's grandfather thus set the tradition of co-operation with and reliance on the British Government, and Your Highness's father followed in his footsteps, and like him thereby gained an advantage for his family. In the dark days of the Mutiny the Maharaja Ranbir Singh unhesitatingly threw himself on the side of the British and for his loyalty received this reward, that whereas the possession of Kashmir had so far been guaranteed only to the heirs male of the body of Gulab Singh the British Government now gave the right to Your Highness's house in the event of the failure of heirs male of Gulab Singh to adopt as successor to the "gaddi" from collateral branches of Your Highness family. The possession of these territories was thus assured even after the failure of heirs male of Gulab Singh, a contingency such as very frequently occurs in the histories of great families.

"Like Your Highness's grandfather your father also thus acquired a considerable benefit for your family by throwing in his lot with the British Government.

"Now why do I draw attentionto these matters at this particular time? Because, as Your Highness has observed, we are in unsettled times, and once again in our history men are trying to persuade their fellows to adopt the same old plan of running their heads against the British Governmeat because from time to time in recurring periods through our future history similar enthusiasts advocating similar heroic action are certain to arise; and because I want Your Highness as one of the three original Fathers of your House to look clearly into the future and bequeath for the benefit of your successors your coolly calculated and well-matured opinion as to whether or not that is a sensible plan to follow—whether their heads or the stone wall is most likely to survive the shock of collison.

"That many of those who advocate the subversion of British rule are really earnest, thoroughly well-meaning and, according to their lights patriotic men, who honestly believe that the replacing of the British by themselves would be for the good of India, I do net deny. But having no practical experience of the governance of men on the grand scale how can they have any conception of what ruling India really means? Knowing nothing of the weighty responsibilities which such governance involves they cannot be expected to appreciate the exceptional qualities which are essential for men who have to keep three hundred million human beings at peace among themselves, secure from outside attack and withal advancing steadily in material, social and political progress—they cannot be expected to realise the girl and nerve and fibre; the resolution energy and strength, the self-reliance to stand alone, and the self-denial to work with others; the readiness to obey and the force to command; the sagacity foresight and resource; which are required in those who have to keep India free from internal chaos safe from foreign invasion and developing on strong and healthy lines. Above all these opponents of British rule not having anything to lose themselves cannot appreciate the risks which those would run who have. And, unfortunately, those who have not anything to lose, who have had no experience, and who have never felt responsibility or vastly more numerous than those who have; and they speak with all the wolubility and assurance to which freedom from responsibility conduces. The noise in consequence is great. All the more important therefore is it that men in great positions like Your Highness holds, who have had experience of ruling men, who know what responsibility is, and who have great stakes to lose should keep your minds cool and hand down to your families sound and steadying traditions which may stand them in good stead in hours of noise and excitement.

"Your Highness has clearly, consistently and emphatically declared yourself on the side of the British Government and opposed to disorder, and your loyalty has recently and gratefully been acknowledged by Government.

"And I hope that now in the full maturity of age and experience, and with long years of rule behind you, you will be able to bequeath to your successors for generation to come such sound advice for their guidance that Your House may be safe from the fate of a merely ephemeral existence and may last as long as the Dynasty of that Mighty Monarch whose birthday we have the honour to be celebrating to-day, and to whose August Person Your Highness has to-night expressed such deep attachment and devotion."

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 4.

The low pressure area, which was in the North-east of the Arabian Sea, crossed the Kathiawar Coast yesterday evening and a shallow depression is now indicated only by a feeble wind circulation in Gujarat. The trough of low pressure having moved close to the Hills, the Bay current can no longer extend up the Gangetic plain.

These changes have caused a cessation of the monsoon rainfall in East Punjab, the West United Provinces and Central India and the concentration of it in Lower Burma, Eastern Bengal, Assam, Bengal, Orrisa, and the West Coast of the Peninsula, but it has not been heavy anywhere, except in parts of Assam. In addition there has been rain at a few stations in the Central Provinces, the Deccan and Gujarat.

The principal amounts of rainfall are:—Tavoy, one and a half inches; Myitkyina, one inch; Dibrugarh, three inches, Sibsagar, four inches; Cherapoonjee, six inches; Jalpaiguri and Cuttack, two inches; Sambalpur, three inches; Pendra, one and a half inches; Ajmere, three-quarters of an inch; Nizamabad, two inches; and Hanumakonda, one and a half inches.

Skies are almost free from cloud in Upper India and the Gangetic plain, but in the Peninsula, they are completely overcast; humidity is in defect; temperature in excess in Behar and the East of the United Provinces of Central India.

Forecast—nearly general rain is probable in Lower Burma, Eastern Bengal, Assam and on the West Coast of the Peninsula and local rain in the Province of Bengal, Gujarat, Hyderabad, Bombay and the Deccan.

SIMLA, JULY 5.

Pressure has given way rapidly in Upper India and the permaneat depression in the north-west is much farther north than usual, so that the monsoon winds are now free to extend over the whole of Northern India. They occasioned local rain in the United Provinces and general rain East of Central India, while the residual depression which is over Gujarat yesterday had been the cause of widespread rainfall in that area. Skies, however, are still clear in Upper India, but cloud has increased in the United Provinces and central parts of the country where it has become moderate to heavy. The rainfall due to the Bay current has been nearly general in Lower Burma and Eastern Bengal, Assam and local in the Provinces of Bengal, while the Arabian Sea monsoon has given general rain on the West Coast of the Peninsula and scattered falls in Central Provinces and the Deccan. The principal amounts are Akyab and Dibrugarh 5 inches; Cherrapeonjee, 8 inches; Dhubri 4 inches; Dinajpur, 6 inches; False Point, 2 inches; Darbhanga, Gorakhpur and Allahabad, ½ inch; Bahrich, 1 inch; Agra, ¾ inch; Hyderabad (Sind), Mount Abu, and Veraval, 2 inches; Deesa and Bhuj, 3/4 inch; Surat, 5 inches; Nowgong, Sutna, Akola, and Chanda, 1 inch; Jubbulpore, and Panchmari, 1 1/2 inches; Nagpur, 2 inches; Bombay, 3 inches; Aurangabad 3/4 inch; and Gulbarga, one.

Forecast—Nearly general rain is probable in Lower Burma, North-East India, the United Provinces, East of Central India, Gujarat, and the West Coast of the Peninsula, local rain in Orissa, Central Provinces, and few falls in Upper Burma, the Punjab, South of Rajputana and the Deccan.

The following copy of a Weather telegram, received by the Port Officer, Bombay, from the Meteorological Department, Simla, is published.

STORM SIGNAL.

Storm was only of slight intensity; has passed inland. Lower warning, hoist cautionary signal.

LATER.

Storm-Signal—Lower cautionary signal.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The German East Africa Line, steamer "Reichstag" which arrived in Bombay harbour on Friday from African ports, reports having experienced near the African shore moderate S.-W. monsoon across the Ocean, and approaching India very strong and stormy S.-W., and W.-S.-W. winds, and very rough sea.

The steamer "Lackawanna," which, reached Bombay on Saturday, from Kustendji met with strong, S.-W. monsoon.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 4th July 1908 was 28·698 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 8 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the hight of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 4TH JULY 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 4th July, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear except in the extreme north where light cloud persist. Humidity has decreased and is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is high at Rawalpindi and equal to the average elsewhere; the minimum is above normal in the north and south-west Punjab. The air movement is light and numerous calms are reported.

The United Provinces.—Skies continue moderately clouded at Allahabad but are clear or only lightly so elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature has risen and is unusually high both during the day and at night except at Agra where it is normal. Winds are easterly at Mainpuri, but westerly or south-westerly at the other stations.

Sind and Rajputana.—Ajmer records 0.70 inch of rain and Karachi a very light fall. Skies are heavily clouded in Sind but lightly so in Rajputana. Humidity and temperature are normal. Winds are south-easterly to south-westerly in Rajputana and north-westerly to westerly in Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Ceneral India West.—General but very light rain has been reported, the largest amounts being 0·46 inch at Ahmedabad and 0·26 inch at Surat. Skies are generally heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is equal to or above the average. Day temperature is high at Bhuj and Rajkote but elsewhere it is normal; night temperature is everywhere normal. Winds are south-westerly in Kathiawar and north-easterly in Cutch but are generally southerly elsewhere.

The Central Provinces.—Rainful has been nearly general; Amraoti has had 0·85 inch, Akola 0·34 inch, Saugor 0·16 inch, and Chanda 0·43 inch. Cloud has increased except in the north where it is light to moderate but elsewhere skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is equal to the average except for an excess in the maximum at some stations. Winds are south-westerly.

The Konkan.—Rainful has been widespread. Bombay has had 0·26 inch, Katnagiri 0·52 inch, and Karwar 1·02 inches. Skies are heavily clouded. The air contain the usual amount of moisture and temperature is normal. Winds are south-westerly.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nizamabad records 1·85 inches of rain, Poona 0·16 inch and Belgaum 0·42 inch. Skies remain moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal. Winds are south-westerly.

General Remarks.—The storm which was in Kathiawar has filled up leaving a residual area of relatively low pressure lying over Kathiawar and Gujarat. Winds at Deesa, Ahmedabad and Bhuj as also at Ajmer show an irregular circulation.

Rainfall has increased at Cochin and Karwar but has further decreased elsewhere on the West Coast.

Nearly general rain is probable on the West Coast and the Deccan. A few falls are likely in Kathiawar and West Central India, Rajputana and Sind.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla	Colaba.	Esplanade Fort	Colaba.
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered.....	26·24	25·88	23·31	...
Sunday, 5cd July 1908	2·62	2·12	3·12	...
Total	28·86	28·10	26·43	...
Up to same date last year...	23·35	24·19	24·15	24·45

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.

July 5.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1906.	Corpdg Total. 1907.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill...	2·8	27·70	11·47	30·12

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, July 5.

The monsoon appears to have definitely broken out in Allahabad. On Sunday heavy rain beginning to fall from about 5-30 in the morning the Meteorological report for 24 hours ending at 8 a.m, on Sunday showing a return of well over half an inch. The conditions at the present moment appear to be favourable for continuance of rain. So far Allahabad district is concerned, rain arrived none too soon. The outlook was becoming distinctly gloomy, and much further delay in the arrival of the monsoon must necessarily have had serious results.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNAGAR, JULY 3.

There is no improvement in the weather conditions this side, it being close and muggy. Great anxiety prevails in the absence of rain. Last evening the skies became heavily overcast and it looked as though heavy rain would fall, but a wind set in dispersing the clouds and we got nothing beyond a few drops. At Jetpur, Dhorajee, Veraval, Thanadeodi where cyclonic rains have fallen varying from six to ten inches, seeds have been sown and at these places every drop will be as valuable as gold. It must have rained in Josdan villages as was evidenced from the river Boghawa, being in flood.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended in Saturday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock,

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire 3rd	93·1	78·1	...	0·00
Jask 3rd	90·3	85·3	...	0·00
Muskat	90·8	83·1	...	0·00
Multan	105·8	90·0	...	0·02
Rawalpindi	100·9	84·8	...	0·17
Lahore	103·4	87·2	...	2·29
Sirsa	101·3	83·1	...	2·80
Ambala	96·9	78·0	...	1·28
Delhi	97·7	80·2	...	0·54
Agra	96·0	83·5	...	2·89
Mainpuri	103·3	?	...	0·77
Jhansi	101·0	85·0	...	2·29
Cawnpore	104·9	87·0	...	0·40
Allahabad	105·1	85·5	0·02	0·34
Jacobabad	107·1	88·8	...	0·12
Karachi	94·0	83·0	0·03	0·03
Ajmer	89·4	79·7	0·70	3·27
Jaipur	96·2	79·6	...	1·47
Kotah	91·0	79·6	...	3·20
Bhuj	98·1	81·0	0·01	0·39
Dwarka	95·8	83·7	0·07	0·65
Veraval	88·7	81·3	0·02	2·80
Rajkot	97·9	79·7	...	3·24
Bhavnagar Para	94·8	79·0	0·09	0·63
Surat	86·6	78·6	0·24	3·37
Ahmedabad	90·6	79·7	0·48	4·39
Deesa	96·3	78·9	0·06	2·9
Neemuch	88·0	75·7	...	4·61
Indore	88·6	74·1	0·06	6·81
Jubbulpore	93·0	78·8	...	9·38
Sangor	86·6	75·0	0·16	3·32
Hoshangabad	92·6	78·9	...	5·14
Khandwa	98·2	76·1	0·08	7·28
Akola	91·7	76·1	0·34	9·68
Amraoti	91·8	74·3	0·85	10·35
Nagpur	92·6	74·6	0·05	14·79
Chanda	92·0	74·0	0·43	9·88
Raipur	88·7	76·1	...	13·28
Bombay	86·1	78·9	0·26	20·73
Ratnagiri	84·3	76·9	0·52	29·81
Mormugao	...	...	...	...
Karwar	83·3	?	1·02	41·44
Malegaon	88·4	73·1	0·03	5·12
Ahmednagar	87·4	72·0	...	3·10
Poona	81·0	71·8	0·16	2·00
Sholapur	91·8	73·9	...	2·56
Belgaum	89·2	71·2	...	1·93
Kaladgi	76·8	67·6	0·42	12·86
Miraj	92·2	74·2	...	...
Nizamabad (Indur)	88·9	75·2	1·35	6·85
Hyderabad	87·8	73·7	0·05	5·76
Mangalore	84·2	72·4	1·89	46·34
Calicut	77·8	72·1	1·49	84·40
Cochin	82·7	74·3	0·78	24·71
Colombo	88·0	79·0	...	4·39
Minicoy	91·8	78·6	0·85	2·98
Bellary	91·0	75·8	...	0·92
Cuddapah	99·2	80·6	...	0·86
Madras	101·0	84·5	...	0·51
Bangalore	77·8	65·8	...	1·21
Coimbatore	87·9	69·8	...	0·41
Trichinopoly	90·1	73·8	...	2·87
Negapatam	100·4	81·5	...	2·57

H. MAYSTON,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

THE Colombo Fort Police are taking steps to curb the enthusiasm of the street urchins who molest steamer passengers. Half naked children running after passengers shouting "Papa," "Mamma" are a frequent sight in the Fort streets on "passenger days."

A MATRON of the Y.W.C.A. HOME

Neuritis, Lassitude, Neuralgia—

Almost everyone has known that feeling of relief and thankfulness when they have found someone who could be *'depended upon'* without doubt or disappointment, whose word can be accepted unquestionably—well that is what the writers of these letters are, men and women who are to be *'depended upon.'* A wide and practical experience makes such statements, for instance, as those of Miss Morris, who is matron of a Young Woman's Christian Association Home, worthy of the closest attention, for, knowing how greatly girls and young women workers suffer from Neuritis (nervous exhaustion), she positively affirms that Phosferine may be absolutely *'depended upon'* to speedily dispel the disorder, and restore the flagging health. Miss Morris *knows* how unfailingly Phosferine has given the energy and vitality which has made work easy and profitable to her young girl charges, and in her own case she found that Phosferine thoroughly expelled Neuralgia, Lassitude, and other nerve pains, and considers her present vigorous health is entirely due to the energising and recuperative properties of the famous nerve tonic.

Quite Gone.

Miss I. M. Morris, Matron, Y.W.C.A., Home, 2, Poplar Walk, Croydon, writes:—"There is nothing in my estimation approaches Phosferine as an unfailing restorer of flagging health. In my experience I have found it so great a help that I cannot tell you half the good it has done, nor the number of young lives it has brightened, that had previously been subject to these terrible nerve complaints—Neuritis and Neurasthenia. The personal benefit I obtained from its use in these distressing affections was surprising, and now I always have a 4/6 bottle handy, as amongst so many hard working girls (our boarders being mostly clerks and teachers) it is a boon to know of something that will quickly restore vitality and give back to the pain-racked workers renewed energy and efficiency, which is so essential to their success in business life. In cases of Neuralgia and Nervous Breakdown I have found it equally useful, and in my opinion it stands unrivalled as a reliable restorative."—January 30, 1908.

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The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Brain-Fag
Influenza	Premature Decay	Exhaustion	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Backache	Stomach Disorders	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

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H.M. the King of Greece

H.M. the Queen of Roumania
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H.I.M. the Emperor of China

And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

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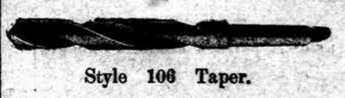

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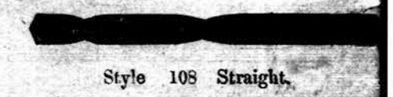

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembliness, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, grunes, and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing diseases, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper former complexions, pimples, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensation, nervous headache, wasting diseases, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this triple scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening, wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had now nearly reached a "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled by all combined. Of poisonous, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it commences and perseveres to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breast, abscesses, ulcers, sore throat or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, convulsive cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the word "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in addition to the letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and successful means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c. Full of practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications. Invaluable to the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c. Every sufferer should send to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (in Canada or Colonies 8 cents) from NEWBILL JOHNSON VETARZO REMEDIES Co., 8, Pond Street, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W.C., England.

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"The NATIONAL MUTUAL of AUSTRALASIA is a powerful and progressive Institution which displays all those signs of Excellence which the inhabitants of Great Britain have been taught to regard as hall-marks of merit."

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Remarkable Results from "Hair Drill."

Thousands of Readers Respond to Offer.

Another Weeks Test now Offered.

A most annoying circumstance in the daily toilet of many thousands of men and women.

There was a very notable response to our recent invitation to readers of this paper, in which they were offered one week's free test of the only approved "hair drill" extant; and we are pleased to report that a very large number of these are most enthusiastic over the results accruing. We have also been desired, on behalf of those who did not at the time avail themselves of the opportunity, to renew our offer; and we now have pleasure in announcing that arrangements are now complete for another week's free "hair drill."

Let us repeat what the "hair drill" will assuredly prove:—

A. That your hair can be drilled into fine condition.
B. That your hair need not be too brittle or too limp.
C. That your hair need not be too highly coloured or too colourless.
D. That your hair need not fall out when combed or brushed.
E. That your hair need not be scurfy, greasy, or odorous.

We have received very gratifying accounts from those who participated in our previous test and the unanimous expression is that the "Harlene Hair Drill" undoubtedly improves and benefits the hair, no matter what form of hair weakness and decay it is suffering from.

Quality and quantity are both greatly in evidence even after the week's free test, and afford the most conclusive proof of the eventual excellence to be attained by a thorough course.

The proprietors of this famous and celebrated preparation, universally known as Edwards' "Harlene," therefore, invite everyone whose hair is weak, deficient, or faulty to subject their remedy to the week's test alluded to, and are confident that those who do so will be able to report a most manifest improvement.

Edwards' "Harlene" is no new, untried preparation, but is the great hair specific, of which Royal and other distinguished personages speak in terms of the highest approbation, and there is no corner of the world from which testimony to its remarkable value and efficacy has not been forthcoming.

Readers desirous of having proved to them the possibilities of hair cultivation under proper conditions are invited therefore to fill up and send in the annexed application form, a receipt of which the proprietors will forward their special free gift bottle of "Harlene," their interesting booklet on hair drill and full directions for use.

A typical case where a short course of "Hair Drill" will prove beneficial.

"Harlene" can always be obtained at Chemists and Stores the world over.

No greater mistake can be made than to resort to internal remedies which only ruin the constitution, or to use cheap, worthless remedies which will but aggravate hair decay an unhealthiness.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To EDWARDS' "HARLENE" Co,
95-6, High Holborn, London, W.C.

Dear Sirs,

Please forward me booklet, directions and necessary supply of "HARLENE" for one week's free test of this preparation as a hair drill. I enclose 3 penny stamps to cover carriage.

Name.....

Address.....

DOULTON'S GERM-PROOF FILTERS

BY ROYAL WARRANT.

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ADOPTED BY ADMIRALTY, 1907.
USED BY LONDON HOSPITALS.

THE MOST EFFECTIVE FILTERS OBTAINABLE.
SUPPLIED THROUGH ALL THE PRINCIPAL STORES.

ROYAL DOULTON POTTERIES, LONDON, ENGLAND.

FREE TO ALL CYCLISTS.

Send us your name and address and you will receive by return Mail, Free, Post Paid, our BIG ART BOOK, the finest ever published, which is of interest to every rider. This Book contains large handsome Plates in Colours, including facsimile Colotype scenes. It describes every detail of the manufacture of a high-grade Bicycle, with all the latest improvements; it shows you the difference between high-class work and cheap construction. You cannot afford to be without it.

WITH THE FREE ART BOOK you will receive the most liberal and marvellous Bicycle offer ever made by any manufacturer, before. Any cycle manufacturer or dealer, explaining how we are able to send you a cycle, direct from our Coventry factory, guaranteed ten years, packed and delivered free at your nearest port, for your inspection and approval; how we can sell the highest-grade British-made cycles direct from the factory at less than manufacturers' prices; how we are able to let you ride the cycle Ten Days and give it every trial and test you wish before your purchase becomes binding; how you can make large profits easily—all fully explained in our latest proposition, which will be sent you free, post paid. Whether you are a cyclist or not, it will interest you. Write to-day.

MEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT. 323 LIVERPOOL.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK (In Powder form.)

The Ideal Food for all ages.

Your Doctor has a high opinion of HORLICK'S. Ask him.

Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.

SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.

HORLICK'S feeds and sustains during fevers, and Medical experience ascribes a very large increase in the percentage of recoveries from Enteric and other fevers to the marvellous power of HORLICK'S in giving the necessary strength and stamina to enable the patient to recuperate and build up the strength so necessary to recovery.

NO COOKING—ADD WATER ONLY—READY IN AN INSTANT.

Sold in three sizes by all Stores, Bazaars, &c.

KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.

UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH; BUCKS, ENGLAND.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purity and faultless preparation.*

To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL, Valence (Drôme-France).

SPENCER & Co., Sole Agents for Madras.—PELLIZARI & Co., Agents in Bombay.
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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

In the third Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on Saturday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar and a common jury, the following cases were disposed of:—

CHEATING A GUNNER.

Akbarkhan Valimahomedkhan, a Pathan, who had been adjudged guilty by the jury on Friday evening, of cheating Edgar Fox, a gunner in the Royal Artillery at Colaba, in respect of Rs. 500, was called-up for sentence. The accused, representing himself to be an employe under Major Gough, offered to sell to the complainant, who was the acting manager of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Welcome at Colaba, crystallised sugar at the rate of Rs.4 per maund of 82lbs. He took the Rs. 500 in advance; but as he failed to send a stamped-receipt from the Major as agreed upon, the complainant's suspicions were aroused, and he had the accused arrested. His Lordship sentenced the accused to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF A PURSE.

Kadar Dukhi, was charged with picking the pocket of one Maruti, a new arrival from Satara, and robbing him of a purse containing some money and a piece of jewellery. Mr. Jehanjir H. Vakil, Barrister-at-Law, briefed by the Clerk of the Crown, appeared for the prosecution. The accused was adjudged guilty; and having a record of nine previous convictions against him, was sentenced by his Lordship to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

CUTTING OFF A WIFE'S NOSE.

Ismail Gulamhusen, was tried for cutting off the nose of his wife Zainab, on 24th May, thereby causing her grievous hurt. Mr. Hussain B. Tyebji, Barrister-at-Law, instructed by Mr. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Zainab was in the service of the family of Moghal Mirza Abdul Kassim; this she relinquished, and took up another. The accused, when he came to now about it, quarrelled with her, beat her, and cut off her nose. She was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where, later on, an operation was performed on her to substitute the missing membrane; but lock-jaw set in, and Zainab died. The accused was adjudged guilty by the jury of causing grievous hurt; and was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

COUNTERFEITING COINS.

Jala Jasa was tried for counterfeiting the King's coins, viz, two anna pieces, and for being in possession of implements of coining. Mr. Weldon appeared for the Crown, Mr. F. P. J. Taleyarkhan defended the accused. The accused lived in Teli Gully, Vithalwadi. On 15th May, he went to the witness Khuma Marwari to ask for 200 on 300 tolas of silver to make two-anna pieces of. Suspecting something wrong, the Marwari declined. In consequence of a statement made by Dulabh Govind, who has also been committed for trial at these Sessions on similar charges as the accused, the arrest of the accused was effected.

The cross-examination of the learned counsel for the defenec was directed to show that the accused was a goldsmith, in whose shop the dies and crucibles were kept in the ordinary course of business for manufacturing silver buttons. He did not keep them there for the purpose of counterfeiting the King's coin at all.

At the close of the case for the prosecution, the accused made a statement which tended to support the line of defence adopted by his counsel.

Mr. F. P. Taleyarkhan, in addressing the jury for the defence, submitted that there was not a little of reliable evidence to convict his client of the offence charged against him. The dies were kept by the accused for perfectly innocent purposes, and the jury must give the accused the benefit of the doubt which existed in the case.

His Lordship, in charging the jury, referred to the particulars in which the evidence of the Marwari witness appeared to be highly improbable. He said the accused came to his shop with the dies in his possession. Why should the accused, if he was a man of any sense, carry the dies with him and make an exhibition of what was most likely to lead to a conviction against him? What was the whole of his evidence? He said he had grounds of suspicion; but he failed to mention any one of those grounds. In his Lordship's view of the case, there was no trustworthy evidence. The dies were not forthcoming, and nobody could say what had become of them; and the prosecution, in his Lordship's opinion, had failed to prove the case.

The jury returned a unaminous verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

The Court then adjourned till 11-30 a. m, to-day.

POLICE COURT.

THE "ARUNODAYA" CASE.

Counsel Retires from Case.

On Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case was further proceeded with in which Dhondu Kashinath Phadke, editor and proprietor of the "Arunodaya" newspaper, printed at Thana, was charged under Section 124 A of the Indian Penal Code with bringing or attempting to bring into hatred or contempt, or exciting or attempting to excite disaffection towards His Majesty and the Government established by law in British India. Mr. J. C. G. Bowen, Acting Public Prosecutor, appeared to prosecute. Mr. J. D. Davar, Barrister-at-Law, with Mr. Bodas, Pleader, defended the accused.

Mr. Davar again raised the point as to whether the Court had jurisdiction to proceed with the hearing of the case in view of the fact that it had not framed a charge against the accused after the case for the prosecution was over. Counsel concluded that the defect could not be cured by the Court.

The Magistrate said that he had already framed charges against the accused at the last hearing and he could not sit in appeal on his own proceeding.

Mr. Davar said he had raised his objection before the charges were framed. He was entitled to be heard on the point.

The Magistrate said there was no good in asking him not to frame the charges when he had already done so. It was now a matter for the Appeal Court to decide.

Mr. Davar submitted that during the trial he was under the impression that he was defending the accused in regard to the charge under Section 124A only. The addition of a charge under Section 153 A prejudiced the accused's defence. He asked that the case should either be tried "de novo" or the point referred to the High Court for its decision.

Mr. Bowen contended that the defect could be cured by Section 537 of the Procedure Code and proposed to call witnesses for the prosecution and tender them for cross-examination.

After some further discussion Mr. Bowen said that the Court could alter the charge under Section 227 by omitting reference to Section 153A. He proposed to call witnesses for the prosecution to be cross-examined by Counsel for the accused. They were all in Court and when they were cross-examined he did not see how the accused could be prejudiced in anyway or how there could possibly be a failure of justice.

The Magistrate altered the charge to one under Section 124A only under the powers given him by Section 227.

Mr. Davar asked the Court to make a note that he objected to this procedure as he thought that the proceedings hereafter would prejudice the accused by want of power in the Court to try the case.

Questioned by the Court, the accused said he had nothing to add to what he had already stated in his written statement.

Mr. Davar said the Court had not decided whether it could take proceedings after the mistake it had committed.

The Magistrate: I have decided——.

Mr. Davar: That you have jurisdiction to try the case after what had transpired?

The Magistrate: Yes.

Mr. Bowen: I hope your Worship will now proceed with the case.

Mr. Davar: Your Worship may make a note that I do not appear in the case.

Mr. Bowen said before Mr. Davar left the Court he would ask his Worship to make a note that he had stated that he had there all the witnesses for the prosecution and that he had proposed to submit them for cross-examination.

Mr. Davar here left the Court.

Mr. Bowen said that the accused's pleader, Mr. Bodas, was in Court, and he might cross-examine the witnesses.

Mr. Bodas: I am also going to retire.

The accused was then asked whether he wished to cross-examine the witnesses.

The accused asked for a postponement with a view to engage another pleader.

Mr. Bowen said it was not proper either for Counsel or for pleader to withdraw from the case considering the fact that the accused wanted a pleader to defend him. He thought the Court should ask them for their explanation.

Mr. Bodas said he did not see how they could proceed with the case in the interests of the accused, holding as they did that his Warship could not proceed with the trial until the whole proceedings were quashed. There was no alternative. He might add that they did not mean the slightest disrespect to the Court in the course they had adopted.

The Magistrate: Do you wish me to take a note of that?

Mr. Bodas: Yes. We mean no disrespect to your Worship and let me say that your Worship has no jurisdiction in the case and that it should be tried "de novo."

At this stage, Mr. Davar returned to Court and said he was told that Mr. Bowen had remarked that at it was not proper for Counsel to leave the Court. He would ask his Worship to make a note that by retiring from the Court he meant no disrespect to the Court. It did not lie in the mouth of the Public Prosecutor to teach what Counsel ought to do.

Mr. Bowen said he thought he spoke only about the pleader; but he should certainly include Counsel also. He did not think that those who were instructed by the accused should leave the Court in the middle of the case. There was absolutely no case made out to show that there had been a failure of justice. Counsel and pleader for the accused left the Court simply because the Court passed an order which did not meet with their own views.

Mr. Davar said it was not for the Public Prosecutor to teach Counsel his duty in the Court. It was for Counsel to judge whether it was right or wrong.

Mr. Bowen said the retirement of Counsel and pleader put everyone to inconvenience. It was the duty of Counsel to see that the Court was not inconvenienced.

Mr. Davar said it did not lie in the mouth of the Public Prosecutor to say anything about the duty of Counsel. He considered that the statement made by Mr. Bowen was full of unjustifiable assurance.

Mr. Bowen objected to Mr. Davar addressing the Court after he had retired from the case.

Mr. Davar said he came back to assure the Court that he meant no disrespect to it.

Mr. Bowen suggested that the Court should ask the accused whether he had instructed his Counsel and pleader to withdraw from the case.

Mr. Davar said this was a remark which a responsible attorney ought not to make.

The Magistrate then asked the accused whether it was at his request that his legal representatives retired from the case.

The accused said he had done nothing of the kind. He only told them to proceed legally. He himself had no knowledge of law and his pleader was the best judge of his legal position.

The case was then adjourned to Saturday next.

THE MAIDAN DISTURBANCE.

On Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case was further proceeded with in which Superintendent Stanford charged (1) Waman Yeshwant, (2) Doula Narayen, (3) Jethalal Chunilal, (4) Mahadeo Balkrishna, (5) Jethashanker Keshavji, (6) Ramchandra Jagannath, and (7) Manilal Kanchanlal with knowingly joining or continuing in assembly of five or more persons after it had been commanded to disperse. Superintendent Sloane of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department conducted the prosecution. Mr. Motiwalla, Barrister-at-Law, defended the second accused; Mr. Shah, Pleader, appeared for the third accused, Mr. Navalker, Pleader, for the fourth and sixth accused, and Mr. B. T. Desai, Pleader, for the fifth accused.

Mr. J. M. Schneider of the Bombay Port Trust, examined by Mr. Sloane, said that a little before three o'clock on the afternoon of the 29th June he left the Esplanade Police Court to go to Bori Bunder. He saw a large number of people outside the Court. They were anything between two and eight thousand. As he proceeded towards Bori Bunder he was followed by a crowd of about two hundred people shouting "Bande Mataram" and throwing stones at him. He had to go into the Municipal Office to avoid the crowd. He subsequntly returned to the Police Court with Superintendent Williamson. The police were then dispersing the crowd. He could not identify any of the accused.

Superintendent Stanford deposed that the people in the crowd were shouting, whistling, hooting, hissing and otherwise behaving in a very frantic manner. Witness ordered the crowd to disperse, but they did not, and kept on shouting. He gave further order to his officers to disperse the crowd. While these orders were attempted to be carried into effect Sub-Inspector Gerard got hit with a stone on the face. Witness identified the second and the third accused whom he had arrested himself. His opinion was that there would be a serious breach of the peace as the accused in the "Kesari" case was being tried that day in the Court. Before he ordered the prowd to disperse he received a complaint from Mr. Schneider that he had been attacked by a number of natives.

Cross-examined by Mr. Shah, witness said he pursued the third accused and arrested him in the maidan. When witness first asked the third accused to go away he asked him: "Is this your father's place?"

Questioned by Mr. Navalkar, witness said there might have been people in the crowd who were mere passers-by.

Cross-examined by Mr. Desai, witness said the traffic was not entirely blocked, but it was impeded, considerably.

Inspector Paterson deposed that he arrested the first accused, who spat on his face after his arrest.

Inspector Morris corroborated the last witness. He added that he saw the seventh accused standing on the brink of the well and preaching to the crowd. A man was standing near this accused with a fan and another man holding an umbrella over his head.

Cross-examined by Mr. Motiwalla, witness said about ten minutes were given to the accused to disperse.

Inspector Favel and Sub-Inspector Smith also gave evidence identifying some of the accused.

Mr. J. C. Boome deposed to his having heard the last accused haranguing the crowd in the maidan. He said that the accused told the mob that Bepin Chunder Pal rotted in Jail and when he came out of it there was the first bomb explosion. Khudiram Bose was the first person to throw the bomb in Bengal and had been sentenced to death. Witness said the accused proceeded to refer to "dharma" (religion) and then was going to say something about Tilak Maharaj. There was an uproar and witness did not consider it prudent for him to remain there. The accused also urged Hindus, Mahomedans and Parsees to unite.

All the accused pleaded not guilty. The first six accused said they were not in the crowd. They were merely passers-by. The last accused said he only preached on religion and mentioned Khudiram Bose's name, because he had read about his arrest in connection with bombs.

Some witnesses for the defence having been examined, further hearing of the case was adjourned till to-day.

GAMBLING.

On Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Favel of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department charged Jijibhai Bachu, Dewsi Sunder and Shiv Charan with managing a gaming-house at Mumbadevi for the purpose of jota speculation. Superintendent Sloane prosecuted. Mr. Kapadia, Pleader, defended the first accused and Mr. Kanuga, Pleader defended the second accused. The accused were arrested on a charge of conducting a house in Mumbadevi where speculation was carried in the number of the bales of cotton sold at Liverpool. Mr. Sloane withdrew the charge against the last accused, who was acquitted, and with the permission of the Court altered the charge against the first accused to one of gambling. Both the first and second accused pleaded guilty and were fined Rs. 25 and Rs. 400 respectively.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.

On Saturday Babaji Mulaji, the Hindu, who stands charged with murdering his wife, Chandri in a fit of jealousy last week, was committed by Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, to take his trial at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

H. H. NIZAM'S HIGH COURT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I found in your esteemed journal of the 25th May last a long paragraph under Hyderabad Notes dealing with a matter that just now affects the constitution of the Nizam's High Court. Your correspondent, whose remarks are justified by facts, rightly argues that a Shastri need not necessarily imply a Hindu. The purpose is abundantly served by anybody who is competent to adjudge intelligently on any question concerned with Hindu theology, law, custom, and observance, the English literature on all of which is now enough in itself to form a huge library. My late father, who was an English Barrister, and practised in Hyderabad, held to the opinion that a Shastri on the High Court Bench was absolutely archaic and ought not to have been introduced unless temporarily on the the score of expediency, while the only excuse for the existence of a Mufti was that when—in a case of murder, for example—the High Court upheld the conviction and confirmed the sentence of death, the duty of the Mufti was to call for the near relatives of the murdered person and inquire of them whether they wish the sentence to be carried out or commuted and subsequently inform the High Court. But the Shastri and Mufti are ordinarily taken on the Bench when there is a shortage in a Divisional or Full Bench, and once they sit as Judges they are no longer what they are named.

In arguing against a Hindu Shastri I do not for a moment suggest that there should be no Hindu Judges. On the contrary as a Hindu myself I should like to see the whole Bench constituted of Hindu Judges if such could be possible. The paramount idea in my mind is that as, in the present run of things, all the Judges of the High Court are English Barristers, the existing vacancy should also be filled by an English Barrister, which will naturally be consistent and dignifying. Unfortunately we have no Hindu Barrister now practising. We have European and Parsi Barristers, but they must be passed over as pointed out by your correspondent, since we have two Mahomedan Barristers in the persons of Shamsul-Ulma Moulvie Syed Ali Bilgrami and Mr. Syed Humayun Mirza. The latter is senior, as Maulvie Syed Ali was only very recently called to the Bar. Besides the general opinion is in favour of the appointment of Mr. Humayun Mirza, as he happens to command a large practice and has many supporters if he cares to stand for election. Moulvie Syed Ali is certainly a brilliant scholar, but having retired from the service of this State and made his home in England, for which I hear he leaves in October, he is not likely therefore to put himself in the running.

The selection and the appointment of the new Judge rest entirely with His Highness and it is generally felt that a barrister should get the place.

FACT.

His Highness the Maharajah Bahadur of Darbhanga had another interview at Simla with His Excellency the Viceroy on the 4th instant.

A Committee has been appointed at Army Head Quarters to discuss questions connected with Ambulance Transport in the field.

Nursing Sister Miss G. R. N. Percival, of Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service for India, has been permitted to resign the Service.

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

Harwood League.

ROYAL SCOTS "B" vs. R. G. A.

"Gracious me!" said a man in the Bridge-room, "after Saturday's game do you mean to say they played!" Indeed they did and there was quite a good attendance in the enclosure, on Mr. Hogan's splendid sheltered grand-stands, while around the ground there was no lack of partisans for both teams. In fact on one occasion particularly, feeling rose rather high when a player who, on the spur of the moment adopted a threatening attitude, was generally sympathised with. Otherwise a capital match was witnessed. Ball, soccer-boots and ground were of course pretty well sodden but this being in the present instance all in favour of the less formidable team tended to equalizing the forces and enhancing the excitement of a problematic result. In fact the elements so counteracted the superiority in nippiness and science which usually belongs to the Rooi-legs that within a little while of the start, their chance, in betting parlance, was estimated at "twos against" at the ring-side. It was indeed only sheer bad luck and perhaps a little over-anxiety in front of goal, that robbed the Gunners of a margin reversed to their own favour.

The one goal scored against them was practically saved by Bowyer and looked nothing like as dangerous as several of the assaults made by the R.G.A. forward line who, with Reynolds equally at home in mud and on bowling-green, and ably assisted by Bayley and Bett were so repeatedly within an ace of scoring, that spectators generally felt a distinct disappointment at their final failure to add anything at all to their League-points.

The Gunners who were defending the Bandstand goal took first kick, but the Scots immediately getting on to the ball, made for the enemy's flags where Bowyer cleared a dangerous shot. The sloppy sphere then toured the field erratically in all directions and both ends were repeatedly assailed, but no score could be gained by either side, the defence being of a strong order. Towards the end an excellent shot by Parkes having been saved by Bowyer, the Artillerymen returned the attack and Southcote kicked for the mark but the missile struck the post and ricochetted out.

No score.

On change of sides, R. G. A. at once assumed the aggressive and a volley from the right wing was cleared by Underdown. Even play now ensued. The rain, which from the commencement of the match had kept up a steady drizzle, now came down strong and the ball became still more slippery and unpalyable, while falls were plentiful. After about twenty minutes of give-and-take play Wright, by a neat though fortunate shot, at last opened the account for the Scots. The Gunners immedately endeavoured to retaliate and Bayley and Reynolds by fine passes threatened dangerously, but a wide shot lost them the opportunity of equalizing. Up and down play again set in, and the Gunners' ill-luck was very noticeable. Opening after opening went by without ever any profit being derived from them. Score:—

R. Scots "B"..... 1 Goal.
R. G A. ..... nil.

TEAMS.

R. SCOTS. "B."

Goal—Underdown.
Backs—Foster, Taylor.
Half-backs—Lakin, Finnigan (capt.), Hill.
Forwards—Parkes, Mackintosh, G. Ross, D. Ross Wright.

R. G. A.

Goal—Bowyer.
Backs—Watts (capt.), Wiggitt,
Half-backs—MacGharry, Collumbell, Downey.
Forwards—Bayley, Bett, Reynolds, Southcote, Titley.
Referee: Mr. G. Walton.

CRICKET AT POONA.

Singles vs. Married.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, July 5.

This was an interesting match, played on the Gymkhana ground on Saturday, when the Singles took first service and knocked up 200 all told, Airy (53) and Greig (57, not out) being mainly responsible for this distinction. The Married played a surprisingly fine innings, and with three to bat on the call of time, had compiled 133. The following are the scores:—

SINGLES.

Lieut. Airy, c Heath, b Fanshaw	52
Capt. Kirkenbeck, c Fanshaw, b Bowle	16
Mr. Williams, c Fanshawe, b Field ...	24
Capt. Greig, not out	57
Mr. Hobkins, c Grant, b Field	5
Mr. Swinburne, c Osmaston, b Field...	7
Mr. Brind, b Carnegy	9
Mr. Stone, c Perkins, b Carnegy	7
Mr. Holbrooke, c Fanshaw, b Carnegy.	0
Mr. Graham, c Osmaston, b Carnegy...	7
Extras	16
Total.....	200

MARRIED.

Major Arnold, not out	17
Mr. Spratt, c Airy, b Brind	23
Capt. Heath, b Greig	54
Major C. Holbrooke, b Brind	8
Major Field, c Holbrooke, b Brind.....	0
Capt. Cotter, b Kirkenbeck.....	0
Capt. Bowle, c and b Kirkenbeck	0
Mr. Osmaston, b Greig.....	9
Mr. Fanshawe, c Kirkenbeck, b Greig..	12
Major Perkins, b Brind	0
Mr. Wilson, not out.....	1
Major Carnegy, Capt. Grant, Mr. Macpherson — To bat.	
Extras.....	9
Total.....	133

A Daughter was born to their Excellencies Sir Henry and Lady McCallum on Monday last. Both Lady McCallum and child are reported to be doing well.

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HOUSE-FALL IN BAPTY ROAD.

Six Hindus Killed.

Yesterday, in Bapty Road, the eastern part of a house belonging to Borah Rahimbhoy Mowanji collapsed at about one o'clock in the morning, burying seven persons, six of whom were taken out dead. The owner is at present on a pilgrimage to Kerbella. On receipt of the information, Inspector Hassan at once went to the spot with Sub-Inspectors O'Brien and Smith. The Inspector immediately despatched urgent messages for assistance to the Fire Brigade stations at Byculla and Babula Tank, and Mr. Weston from Byculla promptly repaired to the spot with the men of the section. The officer of the Babula Tank section also came up with further assistance. Mr. Flanagan, Police Superintendent of the Division, Mr. Phillips, the Deputy Commissioner, and the Municipal officials, also came. The work of removing the debris was at once taken in hand and a boy named Ramchandra Gopal (12), who had luckily escaped with only a few bruises on the knees, was taken out and sent to the Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy Hospital. He was living on the second floor with Laxmon Babaji (30), a ward-boy in the Sir Jamshedji Hospital, and his wife Gangaba (17). The husband and wife were killed by the falling debris during the collapse. The occupants of the first-floor who were killed in the collapse are:—Rama Krishna (40), his wife Sitabai (30), their daughter Yesu (4), and a boarder Sakaram (12) the son of a hamal named Narayan Tatia employed in the "Times of India." The hamal and his son boarded with the family, but the former being on duty at the time, escaped the fate that had overtaken the others. Arjun Mahadu, a packer in the Post Office, who happened to be out on night duty at the time of the catastrophe, was another of those who escaped. He lived on the first floor with the family of his less fortunate cousin Rama Krishna.

The house in question consisted of a ground floor on which was situated an incandescent lamp shop, which was closed at the time. The two upper floors were used as residences, six occupants of which met with the sad fate already mentioned. Next was a loft occupied by the seven persons undermentioned:—Babu Sakaram, his wife Lakshmi, their daughter Yesu (5), and son Govind (2); also by Ramchandra Sakaram, his wife Janki, and their daughter Krishni (2). By the merest accident they were sleeping on the night in question in an adjoining room, which ultimately proved to be their salvation, for all seven escaped being involved in the fatality. The room they were in was situated in a comparatively safer part of the building, hence their escape. On Sunday morning Mr. G. F. Chalk, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquiry regarding the cause of death of the six persons, at which the bodies of the deceased were identified and further enquiries adjourned.

ACCIDENT TO S.S. "BEZWADA."

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer "Bezwada," put into Bombay on Friday night at 8-10 p.m. owing to her funnel having broken down during her voyage from Karachi to Calicut, whither she was bound with a general cargo. She left Karachi on the 30th June, and from the outset experienced heavy weather which gradually increased in strength devoloping into a strong Westerly gale and a high sea also prevailing caused the ship to roll heavily.

The storm reached its height on Tuesday night, the vessel shipping heavy seas and at every roll giving the funnel a tremendous jerk, this being about a hundred and sixty miles south-west of Bombay. Every time the ship regained the perpendicular a heavy strain was thrown on the funnel guy-ropes. As this continued till the storm had reached its height one of the guy-ropes gave way owing to the heavy strain which caused the funnel to come down with a crush, but as the other rope was intact it prevented the iron funnel from falling over board, though in its fall the funnel caused considerable damage to the vessel. It fell to the port side smashing the bridge or that side as well as a life boat and the boat deck. It is fortunate when the guy-rope gave way all those on deck were standing clear of the huge iron funnel as it fell, otherwise some of the men might have been injured. No sooner had the accident happened than the vessel was turned end on to the seas and the funnel was firmly secured with ropes to prevent its falling overboard. As the funnel gave way on a level with the deck the smoke from the engine-room was blown towards the stern of the vessel as she steamed towards Bombay, but owing to the wind altering in direction during the passage the smoke passed across the bridge thus causing a great deal of trouble in navigating the vessel. She arrived in harbour under the command of Captain M. Carey, on Friday night, and was anchored off Ballard Pier where she lies at present presenting an unusual appearence without her funnel.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 6.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell.)

Suit for hearing and final Disposal.

Long Cause.

729-05—Edgelow, G W and Co., Haji Bibi, widow, vs. H. E. Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan and others. Payne and Co., Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.)

For dismissal.

441-08—Bicknell M and R Ramdas Damodar vs Kalianji Damodar.

Reference for hearing and final disposal.

2-06—E F Nicholson vs Land Acquisition Act 1 of 1894 and in re Government and Enshi Salebhai Nanu H and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

995-07—Jamsetjee R and D Chhagan Khemal vs Chaturbooj Goverdhan and others Payne and Co.

401-16299-02—447-18019-02—Smetham B and Co—Ismaji Noorbhoy and others vs Ramchandra Withoba Babaji. Little and Co.

For trial of Preliminary issue.

449-07-450-07—Ardeser H D and Co Sorabsha widow vs Tulbhowandas Narotamdas Malvi Motabhoy J and M.

For hearing exceptions to the Assistant Commissioner's Report.

838-06—Payne and Co. Saturabhi widow and others vs Mahomed Hoosein Sheikh Ahmed Makos and others F P Pavri.

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's report.

397-02—Captain and V Ramchandra Waman and another vs Wasudeo Waman and others Marathkhal J and H.

Long Causes.

523-06—Captain and V Majee Ismail Hasham vs Mahomed Ismail Bachay and others Mulje and K.

609-07—Ardeser H D and Co. Pirojshaw Pestonjee Bamucha vs Jijibhoy Ardeser Divecha and others Payne and Co.

405-07—Thakurdas and Co. Narayen Prushotam vs Laxmidas Cowjee Ardeser H D and Co.

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IT is hereby notified that at a MEETING to be held in August the Syndicate will proceed to make appointments to the various University Examinerships for the current year when they will be glad to consider any applications that may have been forwarded to the Registrar not later than TUESDAY, the 21st July. If any of the applicants are themselves going up for any University Examination this year, or have relatives who are going up for any Examination at which they seek to examine, they are requested to state so in their applications. Forms of application for, and particulars in regard to, the examinerships may be obtained on application to the Registrar.

By Order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.
BOMBAY, 2ND JULY, 1908.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

° The views of the *Bombay Gazette* on all matters are expressed in the Editorial columns. But our policy being "Fair Play to All" and in order to give our readers an idea of every shade of opinion we admit contributions and letters, expressing sentiments and thoughts on current topics which we neither endorse nor sympathise with. We deem it necessary to make this announcement as we find ourselves occasionally credited with the authorship of remarks made by others.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, JULY 6, 1908.

THROUGH THE CLOUDS.

"SOME men are born great, some achieve greatness, and some have greatness thrust upon them" is a platitude sufficiently capable of verification from daily experience to be obvious to everyone. But with regard to communities it in no way represents the truth. In fact it requires considerable modification before it expresses any truth at all. All nations are born little, very few achieve greatness, and none at all have greatness thrust upon them. In point of fact national greatness is as much the outcome of small ideas and early efforts correctly conceived and carried into action as it is of the wide-sweeping reforms and greater endeavours which mark the riper ages of a pan-civic life. At the present time we have the spectacle continually before us of clamorous and heterogeneous multitudes claiming to be able to throw aside the early evolutions of western civic life. They forget the labour and blood with which the Anglo-Saxon parliamentary constitution has been erected and cemented. They are so precocious as to desire to run before they have mastered the art of walking well, and they cry out in rebellion, quite forgetful of the kindness of the hand that would arrest their fall. They forget progress is always slow in its first stages, and yet that those same slow stages are inseparably connected with ultimate success. Whoever was a great pianist without the daily grind of early training when the difficulties of technique were mastered and the fingers made permanently supple? And what naturalist can forget that the ugly flappings of the Arctic Auk are the predecessors of the tireless efforts of the Frigate-bird that sleeps upon the wing? Or what shipbuilder, as he sees the masterpiece of his genius floating grandly as a maritime wonder upon the rocking waves, forgets the ugly scaffolding that is every bit as essential a part and feature of the ship's life and history as the most perfect curve in its planks of polished timber? In the development of peoples it is the same. A veneer of civilisation is dangerous. Experience and labour are essential. It is the little knowledge which is so consummately perilous. Development must be thorough, gradual, and methodical if it is to be of essential value. The ladder by which the knowledge of statecraft is attained must never be hastily kicked away. Otherwise ignorance is preferable.

The spirit of unrest which is so patent among the Oriental peoples at present under the influence of the British Raj is due to many causes, but radically and chiefly to two. The former is permanent, the latter perhaps less stable; but this remains to be seen. The former has been called "the paradox of good government;" the latter is the rapid rise of Japan. When such a government as that founded upon the British constitution is brought to bear upon a country, whose castes and creeds are so multifold and complex, that a unified national life is almost impossible, a slow educative leaven gradually infiltrates through its many social grades. The ideas we have taught, the ideals we have inculcated, the justice we have administered, and the probity we have displayed, have the unerring effect of awakening desires that have been slumbering in the sub-conscious self. Great achievements accomplished by the few who have become more immediately benefited by our tutelage, become mistaken for the measure of national capacity. Just as a Euclid rider seems simplicity itself when expounded or a solution to a criminal problem apparent when explained by Sherlock Holmes' reasoning, so the secret of British greatness seems manifest in the light of British law and character. The great personal and racial traits in the unknown factor of the equation are disregarded and an erroneous definite value of x produces a feverish desire to test its truth without reference to the proper text-books. Straightway a spirit of unrest and discontent manifests itself, the dark clouds, referred to by Lord Morley, gather and the storm threatens. Such incidents are at once the proof of good government and the test of its strength. For then the hand that has been content to guide is revealed as the mailed fist that can, when necessary, coerce. We are in precisely similar case to-day in India and Egypt. The unrest and discontent is not the outcome of unfair dealing, or of bureaucratic rule, but of the careful application of those political principles which England learned to adopt after centuries of struggle and purging. This unrest is the paradox of good government. And the subsidiary, incidental, and perhaps less permanent cause is the influence of Japan upon the East. Because Japan has picked the brains of Europe, learned from Western universities, armies, and navies the principles that have taken so much blood and brain to create, and because she has applied the lesson taught her with scrupulous fidelity of imitation, she has held her own through the greatest crisis of her national life. Her arsenals were stocked with Western experience, and she is even now drinking the mead made from the honey sucked from the gardens of the old world. Contemplating Japan the Asiatic world grows aflame with desire. A feeling of suppressed ambition floats from Yokohama to Pekin, from Pekin to Calcutta, from Calcutta to Cairo. As, after the discovery of America, the sixteenth century saw new visions and dreamed new dreams, so the discovery of Japan has brought to light the hidden treasures of new possibilities for Asia and given an afflatus of unrest to the twentieth. Thousands of Asiatics are flocking to the universities of Japan to learn from these new teachers that have arisen the new lessons they hope will fulfil their new desires.

But they find the success of Japan has been built on precisely those foundations which the patient white man has for so long been labouring here to lay. They drink longer and deeper from the mead Japan has gathered in Europe than is good for them at present, and they return hither somewhat unbalanced. They come back to India with the uncomfortable feeling of the schoolboy who has met a smarter lad than himself, and, as we said, being a little unbalanced, they are ready to quarrel with anyone on any pretext. With an abandonment of Truth such men fling their influence against the English rule. Oblivious to common sense, careless of the best interests of their country, they introduce their seditious ideas with plausible but unanalogous comparisons. Now they chant to the tune of "Banzai," now moan with the Russian serfs who still labour under feudal conditions. Such irreconcilables will always find plenty of pegs upon which to hang their hats, and at the present the hatstand is pretty conspicuous. The unfulfilled hopes that were centred in Lord Morley and the Liberal party, the partition of Bengal, "the sins of the white bureaucracy," the revolution in Russia or the new-birth of Japan,—all these pegs are used in turn to attain the objects that suggest themselves to the seditious Bengalis and Brahmins. The storm has gathered, and, as Lord Morley expresses it, black clouds are floating over Indian skies. We probably know their causes as certainly as we do the causes of the Monsoon. They may be vastly inconvenient, but they should not disconcert us. Perhaps the day they break it will be *Dies Iræ*, but it will also be *Dies Faustus*, for it is by combat that we measure strength—and when the *argumentum ad judicum* fails the *argumentum baculinum* often brings understanding.

THE CHINESE IMPERIAL CUSTOMS. The annual report of the Imperial Maritime Customs of China dealing with the year 1907 necessarily deals with matters other than those solely relating to the work at the ports. The year in question was one of slow recovery from the effects of over-trading in 1905-6, of great scarcity in the latter year and of the war in Manchuria. That the recovery has not been more rapid is accounted for by the high prices of food materials prevailing in almost every part of the Empire which exists up to the present time, so that even the next report cannot be full of congratulations only. There is one note of joy struck, however, in that stocks were reduced in Shanghai by the end of the year to a figure not greatly exceeding the normal except in the case of fancy cotton goods, while in Hongkong they were reported to be low and in most other centres almost depleted. Trade was active and the demand fairly general, but the figures do not quite convey the true state of affairs, as the majority of the merchants were suffering from the amount of goods left on their hands from previous years. It is notable that while the Customs revenue fell by 6·12 per cent., from slightly over thirty-six million haikwan taels to nearly thirty-four millions, the foreign trade showed an increase of 5·27 per cent. from six hundred and fifty-six millions in 1906 to well over six hundred and eighty millions in 1907. Direct imports, less re-exports abroad, increased by six millions haikwan taels, but the volume is swollen by flour, rice and railway plant which are not only exceptional but did not pay duty, and if their value, which was somewhere about thirty-one and three-quarter millions, be deducted the figures of the ordinary import trade become less imposing. The chief depression, as already notified, was in the cotton trade, which amounted to forty per cent. of all imports in 1905, but fell from one hundred and eighty-one and a half million taels in that year to one hundred and fifty-two and three-quarter millions in 1906 and to a little below one hundred and nineteen millions last year. The greater part of the decrease, as far as plain goods were concerned, fell upon goods of American origin, in which previous over-importation was most marked. But inasmuch as with the almost complete suspension of their piece-goods trade, the United States showed a decrease in imports of only Hk. Tls. 7,532,753, there must have been compensating prosperity in other directions. Again, exports were credited with an even larger increase of 11·81 per cent. from Hk. Tls. 236,456,739 to Hk. Tls. 264,380,697, among the most noticeable items being tea with an increase of Hk. Tls. 5,106,381; silk and silk products with an increase of Hk. Tls. 17,788,509; beancake, increasing Hk. Tls. 2,084,202, and raw cotton Hk. Tls. 5,328,599. The report gives an interesting sidelight on what Chinese opium reform really means. The consumption of foreign opium increased from 54,117 piculs in 1906 to 54,585 piculs in 1907, but the quantity of native opium passing down the river through the native foreign Customs at Ichang rose from 36,311 piculs in 1905 to 41,887 in 1906 and 47,670 last year. The reporter is mild in his tone when he remarks: "Taken together with the increased arrivals of foreign opium in the Yangtze these figures, so far as they go, do not indicate that the anti-opium measures have as yet borne fruit in diminished consumption." We have before expressed doubt as to whether the reforms were genuine, whether in fact they will ever reach the great mass of the population at all, and the belief is not shaken by the demonstration of a few excited reformers who burned their pipes, just as many anti-tobacco smokers would like to do in England. In truth, the Customs report seems conclusive that Britain's self-denying action is rather a work of supererrogation in view of China's attitude, complacently contemplating the excellent Swadeshi effect of the sop thrown to Western thought.

COST OF POSTAL DELIVERY. THE watchful eyes of the members of the Accounts Board have been caught by the extra annual charge of £358 for the delivery of letters addressed to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. The explanation of this considerable addition to the budgeted allowance is very simple, though the Accounts Department does not think it reasonable. Ever since 1899, when the cross Channel mails were accelerated, the Lord-Lieutenant has desired that he should receive his mail-bag at half-past seven o'clock in the morning, an hour and a half after the arrival of the steamer at Westland Row. But the post office authorities in Dublin did not see their way to arrange for this rapid delivery. The situation was, further, somewhat complicated by the fact that His Excellency, as often as not, might be at the Viceregal Lodge, in the distant and roomy Phœnix Park, whither his letters should follow him. So the Viceregal mail-bag has been sent ever since 1899 by special messenger to Dublin Castle, and if the Viceroy is at his Lodge, a car is hired in the street and the letters are carried on the Park. This is done, or liable to be done, three times a day, and the charge of £358 is for car-hire alone, special allowances being granted besides for two messengers who are entrusted with the mail-bag. The Accounts Board express the opinion that the delivery of letters at Dublin Castle by 7-30 a.m. should be well within the powers of the General Post officials in Dublin, by their ordinary service, and as for the difficulty in regard to the Lord-Lieutenant's whereabouts for the moment, it should be easy to ascertain by telephone whether His Excellency was at Dublin Castle or in the Viceregal Lodge and act accordingly. A pound or nearly a pound a day is a high average for car-hire, considering that the Viceroy cannot be every day, or all day long, at his Phœnix Park residence, and that there is but one mail on Sundays. No wonder the Board of Accounts suggest that the Treasury should take cognisance of the waste of public money over this item. The Treasury officials, having received the hint, will probably set their smartest and youngest recruits on the war-path to calculate how much should be disallowed in the last bill for the Royal Mail Delivery at Dublin Castle. The Treasury, as a rule, is infused with a little new blood every year, from the pick of the Civil Service candidates, and one of the many duties entrusted to these young gentlemen is that of overhauling the details of all the bills for extras sent up in every branch of the Public Service. The rates for car-hire varying in different places, verification of the correctness of claims made on account of it is an excellent exercise for the young clerks, who, uplifted by having just come out triumphant from an exhaustive competitive examination, require to be brought down to earth with all due despatch. Hence the yearly crop of objections to sundry small bills not included in the solemn Budget list. The extra charge incurred for the vicarious delivery of the Dublin Viceregal post-bag will assuredly be cut down to modest dimensions or be abolished *in toto*.

A NOTIFICATION by the Police Commissioner, published elsewhere, closes the roads and footpaths in the vicinity of the High Court to traffic during the current Criminal Sessions.

AMONG the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday by the P. & O. Co.'s steamer "Egypt" were Sir George Sutherland, General C. L. Woolcombe, Lord Montague Scott and Mr. C. S. R. Scovell.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE LEMOINE DIAMOND CASE.

France and China.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, JUNE 20.

The great Lemoine diamond case has ignominiously collapsed with the flight of the gentleman whom some Paris papers facetiously referred to as "the National Alchemist."

Some Continental gem dealers and pawnbrokers appear to have been disquieted by M. Lemoine's confident assurances that he had discovered the secret of manufacturing diamonds, but I do not suppose that the slightest scare prevailed among Indian diamond merchants on this account. In any case, however, diamond traders everywhere may be reassured, for M. Lemoine has bolted without fulfilling his undertaking to produce a big diamond. This is the end of what is happily described here as *une joyeuse fumisterie* which may be pretty nearly translated as "an amusing hoax."

Just a week ago, M. Le Poittevin, the magistrate who has been dealing with this case, informed M. Lemoine that Sir Julius Wernher would be in Paris on the 17th, and summoned M. Lemoine to meet his prosecutor on that date, bringing the diamond for the manufacture of which he had been let out on bail. The time fixed by the magistrate expired at 1 o'clock on June 17.

Sir Julius Wernher and Mr. Felsenheimer together with M. Bordas and M. Klein, eminent experts in precious stones, the counsel engaged by Sir Julius and various witnesses were at the rendezvous, but the party waited in vain for M. Lemoine. When M. Le Poittevin arrived he immediately told all present that they need not expect to see M. Lemoine, for he had gone away on Monday evening and a warrant for his arrest was already issued. Thereupon the Magistrate entered his cabin with the above named gentleman and proceeded to open the famous envelope supposed to contain M. Lemoine's formula for making diamonds. It was a large envelope bearing five seals and deposited in a strong box. The Magistrate broke the seals and took from the envelope four large sheets of paper covered with writing. These he proceeded to read. At the first words his auditors began to look at each other in amazement. The formula was nothing more than a clumsily compiled statement of certain facts of elementary chemistry such as are taught to children in primary schools. As the reading advanced, astonishment changed to sheer stupefaction. Here the analogy with the closing scene of the great Humbert swindle is complete—the iron safe and the carefully sealed envelope. In both instances it was a case of *parturiunt montes nascetur ridiculus mus*, except that there wasn't even a mouse. The magistrate produced a letter from M. Lemoine in which the writer stated that he could not respond to the magistrate's summons since he has been prevented by the manœuvres of his adversaries from carrying on his experiments. He hoped, however, in a short time when he had concluded his experiments, to appear before the magistrate to confound his detractors. The exact text of the "formula" is not yet known. One account summarises it as follow :—

"Take carbon, crystallize it, and submit sufficient pressure. You will have diamonds."

According to another version more detailed but amounting to practically the same thing, the test runs :—

"I, the undersigned Henri Lemoine, declare that to make artificial diamonds, it is sufficient to employ the following process :—(1) Take a furnace ; (2) take some powdered sugar carbon ; (3) place the carbon in a crucible ; (4) place the crucible in the furnace and raise the temperature to from 1,760 deg. to 1,800 deg. centigrade in order to obtain crystallization ; (5) when this high temperature has been attained, apply pressure to the cover of the crucible. The diamonds will then be made and it remains only to take them out."

Sir Julius Wernher and the experts have each received a copy of the formula. Everybody will wish that Sir Julius, in order to recoup himself for the £60,000 which he is stated to have confidingly advanced for the prosecution of M. Lemoine's experiments, may find a chemist or an alchemist capable of carrying out the formula and particularly as regards the method of applying sufficient pressure to the cover of the crucible and of cooling the crucible in which the newly made diamonds would be reposing all ready to be taken out. M. Lemoine clearly contemplated absconding, since before his flight he had disposed of every article of value in his house. It is thought probable, however, that he has not left the country but may be hiding somewhere in the environs of Paris. No surveillance was exercised by the authorities over his movements from the time of his being admitted to bail.

M. C. Poittevin the examining magistrate in the Lemoine diamond case has been officially informed that Madame Lemoine has instituted proceedings for divorce against her husband on the grounds of cruelty and insults. It appears that Lemoine, before his departure, extorted a considerable sum of money from his wife by means of threats.

The experts in precious stones appointed by the Court to examine M. Lemoine's formula report that this document makes no new contribution either from the practical or theoretical point of view which could be of use in the manufacture of artificial diamonds; that by following the very vague instructions given in the formula it would be impossible to achieve the manufacture of diamonds : and finally that the problem of the production of the artificial diamond remains intact. The experts also state that M. Lemoine's formula contains a large number of gross mistakes.

Questioned by the Public Prosecutor who desired some information with regard to release on bail and the flight of M. Lemoine, the examining magistrate said that he desired to give M. Lemoine every opportunity of making the promised experiments in order to reassure public opinion and the diamond trade. Sir Julius Wernher has stated to a representative of the *Temps* that the firm of Wernher Beit and Co. were induced to commission M. Lemoine to make experiments in order to be able to protect the interests of the de Beers Company should the manufacture of diamonds prove to be possible, and they thought it might not be impossible since Professor Moissan (whom I have mentioned above) had succeeded in crystallizing carbon. M. Lemoine was well introduced to them and they had no reason to doubt his good faith.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

According to intelligence received here from Peking, dated June 17th, France presented a note to China making the following five demands for reparation for the two recent incidents on the Tongking frontier—namely, the raid on a village in French territory near Nam-kuan, on the Kwangsi border, and the attack on a French patrol in French territory near Lao-kai, on the Yunnan border :—First, the punishment of the culprits ; secondly, the recall of the Viceroy Hsi-liang; thirdly, the payment of an indemnity of fr. 250,000. (£ 10,000) ; fourthly, the payment of compensation for the losses sustained by the French railway which is being constructed from Lao-kai in Yunnan owing to the cessation of work during the disturbances ; fifthly, the granting to France of a concession to build a railway from Tai-yuen-fu, the capital of Shan-si province, to Singan-fu, the capital of Shen-si province.

The Chinese deeply regret the incidents and desire to make full reparation, but they consider three of the demands as unjust and unreasonable. They regard the Viceroy as one of the most efficient administrators in the Empire ; they maintain that for both incidents the rebels were to blame, not the Chinese regulars ; they declare that the French Colonial Government displayed conspicuous lack of friendliness in permitting the organization by the revolutionary party in French territory of raiding bodies of Chinese who, from French territory, seized, on December 4 last, Nam-kuan and, in April, the frontier village of Lao-kai, and in according them rebels against a friendly neighbour, rights as belligerents. As regards the fifth demand, while everyone agrees that railways in China are much needed, and that the demand for the right to continue the Yunnan railway to Sui-fu on the Yang-tze would be reasonable, the demand for a railway concession in Shan-si because of a frontier incident at the other end of the Empire is regarded as unreasonable and irrelevant. The demand is considered to be a return to the policy of former days, long since abandoned by all Legations.

A telegram from Saigon states that two strong armed bands of so-called Reformers have crossed the frontier into the district of Lao-kai and levied contributions on several villages. A force has been mobilized to disperse and disarm the marauders.

A later telegram from Saigon states that the Chief Resident in Tongking has gone to Along Bay to select an island in the bay which will be used as a place of internment for some hundreds of Chinese Reformers who have taken refuge in Indo-China, pending their expulsion. The Chinese Government will refund the costs of interning the refugees.

THE FRENCH PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO THE TSAR.

President Faillieres will be accompanied on his forthcoming visit to the Tsar by M. Pichon, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The so-called "national" council of the United French Socialist party have unanimously adopted a resolution indignantly protesting against this visit at the moment, it says, when the Russian Government was hanging, shooting and deporting people to Siberia in increasing numbers. In this, it was declared, they were following the example of their Italian Socialist comrades who in 1903 prevented the Tsar from visiting Italy, and were imitating the recent action of the militant members of the Labour party in the British House of Commons, who had protested against the voyage of King Edward to Russia. The council invited all the unions and organizations of the party to issue similar protests.

In the Chamber of Deputies the hostility of the Socialist contingent to the Ministry and particularly to M. Clemenceau, the Premier, continues to be no less pronounced, Socialist sympathies being here, as elsewhere, invariably on the side of disorder and the most violent resistence to law—if not defending downright anarchy. A fortnight ago some serious labour riots took place in the neighbourhood of the sand-pits of Corbeil and Villeneuve-St-Georges, resulting in the death of two workmen and serious injury to several of the local gendarmes who only fired on the mob after long and severe provocation. In the debate on this incident in the Chamber of Deputies the Socialist members distinguished themselves by their usual passionate perversion of facts and virulent abuse of the authorities for daring to put the law in force. M. Clemenceau was described as having declared a merciless war against the Socialists and the Labour unions and as now seeking to play the role of pro-consul. The Premier retorted that the men who were always accusing him inside and outside the Chamber were responsible for the gross outrages committed by the strikers. The working classes must be told the truth when they were wrong and the Government could not approve anarchy. There are "brave words" indeed and it is a pity that the Government has not always sufficiently acted up to them in the past. At a meeting of the General Confederation of Labour held in Paris, attended by 5,000 men, the most incendiary speeches were delivered. The gendarmes were accused of murder and a general strike was threatened. Great disorder prevailed outside after the meeting and severe scuffles ensued with the police. The rioters on this occasion were exceptionally bold and persistent.

The Chamber of Deputies has adopted by 400 to 107 votes a bill legitimatizing the offspring of adulterous unions.

DEGRADATION OF A FRENCH TRAITOR.

The painful ceremony of public degradation last inflicted upon Captain (now Major) Dreyfus has been carried out at Toulon in the case of Lieutenant Ullmo of the French navy who was lately sentenced to penal servitude for life for selling important naval secrets to a foreign Power. The case against the wretched man was clear enough. He had become madly enamoured of a beautiful but thoroughly heartless and worthless creature known as La belle Lison and to satisfy her caprices, spent all he had, gambled desperately and finally played the role of traitor. When the game was up the woman deserted him and behaved with the greatest callousness.

Ullmo was led from the maritime prison into a square of troops drawn up in the Place Saint Roch where a considerable crowd hooted him, and raised cries of 'A mort!' An impressive silence followed. After reading the verdict of the Court-martial, condemning the former ensign, the officer in command said in a loud voice. "Ullmo, Charles Benjamin, in the name of the French people you are unworthy to bear arms and by the law we degrade you." A warrant officer thereupon seized Ullmo's cap, tore off the gold braid, then did the same with the braid and buttons of the tunic, which he flung on the ground, took off his epaulettes, unbuckled the sword strap, and drawing the sword broke it on his knee. The humiliated officer burst into tears, and was marched round in front of the troops, while the crowd in the square violently manifested its indignation.

THE MOROCCAN SITUATION.

Mulai Hafid entered Fez on the morning of June 7th and was well received by the population and the neighbouring tribesmen. He has installed his followers in the houses of the officials of the Government of Abdul Aziz and has emphasized the character of his reign by causing all the lamps and electric lights in his brother's palace to be torn down and the portraits of European sovereigns to be removed. Everything recalling European civilisation has, it is said, been banished from the premises of the new Government.

According to a French correspondent there is now, in fact, a sudden return to the fanaticism and barbarism of former times. Before leaving Mehinen Mulai Hafid seized the jewels of the wives of his father Mulai el Hassan, and married a young girl who happened to be with those ladies and who was to have been married to Abdul Aziz.

(Concluded on page 8.)

A Sylhet correspondent of the "Statesman" telegraphs that a serious outbreak of fever in epidemic form has occurred within the Sylhet municipal area. About seventy-five per cent of the population are suffering from the disease, which is apparently due to defective drainage and uncleanliness.

THE NATION'S EXPENDITURE.

SPEECH BY THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.

Very Real Difficulties.

BETTER VALUE FOR MONEY WANTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 4.

Mr. Lloyd-George, speaking at the Bankers' Dinner at the Mansion House last night, dwelt on the difficulties of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who was confronted by falling revenue, diminishing trade and constantly increasing expenditure.

He doubted whether we were getting real value for our gigantic expenditure, and said that the nation must realize that only in economy could real efficiency be found.

JAPANESE CABINET RESIGNS.

Protest Against Financial Methods.

LONDON, JULY 3.

The Marquis Saionji, the Japanese Premier, has resigned, ostensibly on the ground of ill-health, but it is understood really to be on financial policy. The whole of the Cabinet has resigned with him.

AFFAIRS IN PERSIA.

Looting Stopped.

INSECURITY AT TABRIZ.

CONSULS PROTEST AGAINST THE ROBBER BANDS.

LONDON, JULY 3.

Reuter (Teheran) says that looting and robbery has ceased, since the establishment of martial law, on the 24th ult. General Liakhoff is doing excellent work.

LONDON, JULY 4.

A telegram from St. Petersburg states that the Consular body has made a protest to the Governor of Azerbaijan against the depredations of robber bands.

The Consuls ask the Governor to assure supplies and to guarantee the security of Europeans.

FIREWORKS STORE EXPLODES.

Many Casualties.

LONDON, JULY 4.

An explosion at a fireworks store occurred at Cleveland, Ohio, yesterday, by which seven persons were killed and many injured.

TORNADO IN NEW MEXICO.

Terrible Mortality.

LONDON, JULY 4.

Forty-five persons have been killed and injured by a tornado at Fort Summer in New Mexico.

THE ZEPPELIN AIRSHIP.

LONDON, JULY 4.

The King and Queen of Wurtemberg went for a prolonged trip in the Zeppelin airship yesterday.

CANADA AND OPIUM.

Proposed Prohibition.

LONDON, JULY 4.

A telegram from Ottowa states that the Government will introduce a Bill prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale of opium except for medical purposes.

THE HENLEY REGATTA.

Results of Two Big Races.

LONDON, JULY 3.

In the race at Henley for the Grand Challenge Cup (eight oars) Christchurch defeated Eton.

In the race for the Diamond Sculls, McCulloch defeated Stuart.

THE TRIANGULAR CRICKET CONTEST.

Definite Decision of the M. C. C.

LONDON, JULY 3.

In connection with the proposed visit of the Australian cricket team in 1909, the Advisory County Committee have resolved that Marylebone shall not invite any Colonial team in 1909 except for a triangular contest. It is hoped that Australia will now reconsider the decision arrived at in May last.

CRICKET.

LONDON, JULY 4.

Warwickshire has beaten Hampshire at Birmingham by six wickets.

Kent has beaten Derby by an innings and 234 runs at Derby.

The match at Eastbourne, between Oxford University and the Gentlemen of England, was drawn.

In the match at Lords, the Players have beaten the Gentlemen by seven wickets.

MURDERS IN EAST AFRICA.

Fruitless Appeal to the Privy Council.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 4.

The Privy Council has refused the petition of the natives of East Africa, who were convicted of the murder of the engineer named London.

THE DAYLIGHT SAVING BILL.

Parliamentary Committee Expresses its Approval.

A UTOPIAN SCHEME.

LONDON, JULY 4.

The Parliamentary Committee has pronounced strongly in favour of the Daylight Bill, and recommends that clocks be advanced sixty minutes in April and turned back again in September.

The newspapers regard the scheme as utopian and express doubt of the people altering their habits by Act of Parliament.

MANILA AND FREE TRADE.

Appeal to America.

LONDON, JULY 4.

A despatch from Manila states that a mass meeting has adopted a petition to the American people to grant the Philippines Free Trade with America.

ARMY APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, JULY 4.

General Sir Ian Hamilton will succeed General Sir Charles Douglas as Adjutant-General to the Forces and Member of the Army Council.

ITALY AND ABYSSINIA.

LONDON, JULY 5.

A despatch from Rome states that Signor Tittoni has announced that an expedition will be immediately despatched to occupy the territory ceded to Italy under the recent Delimitation Convention with Abyssinia.

DR. SVEN HEDIN.

His Fate Uncertain.

UNEASINESS AT STOCKHOLM.

LONDON, JULY 5.

A telegram from Stockholm states that the Swedish Government has communicated with the Government of India asking it to enquire regarding the fate of Sven Hedin, who is travelling in Tibet.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JULY 4.

The death is announced of Mr. Joel Chandler Harris ("Uncle Remus").

[Joel Chandler Harris was born on 9th December 1848, and educated in Oldfield School. He was an American by birth and an author by profession. He edited the "Atlanta Constitution" and his publications include "Uncle Remus," 1880; "Mingo and other Sketches," 1882; "Nights with Uncle Remus," 1884; Free Joe and other Stories," 1887; "On the Plantation," 1889; "Daddy Jake the Runaway," 1890; "Evening Tales" (from the French); "Balaam and his Master," 1891; "Uncle Remus and his Friends" 1892; "Little Mr. Thimblefinger," 1884; "Mr. Rabbit at Home," 1895; "The Story of Aaron," 1896; "Stories of Georgia History," 1896; Aaron in the Wildwoods, 1897; "Sister Jane," 1897; "Tales of the Home Folks, 1898; "Plantation Pageants," 1899; and "The Chronicles of Aunt Minervy Ann," 1899. His recreations were thinking of things and tending his roses. In the residence in the suburb of West End he had a comfortable home built to a verandah on a five-acre lot, full of birds, flowers, children and callards.]

LONDON, JULY 5.

The death is announced of Count Ignatieff, formerly Russian Ambassador at Constantinople.

[Nicholas Pavlovitch Ignatief, Russian general and diplomatist, was born at St. Petersburg on 29th January 1832. He was the son of General Ignatief, who was one of the loyal supporters of the Emperor Nicholas at the revolution of 1825. He was educated at the Royal School of Payres, and at the Military Academy. He entered the Imperial Guard in 1849 and during the Crimean War served in the Baltic provinces. For some time he was Military Attache at the Russian Embassies in London and Paris, and in 1859 was appointed Ambassador to China, where he concluded an advantageous treaty of commerce. In 1863 he was appointed Director of Asiatic Affairs at the Foreign Office, and in 1864 Ambassador at Constantinople. He retired from the post in 1877, and in 1881 was made Minister of the Interior, but in 1882, disagreeing with M. de Giers, he was dismissed.]

THE s.s. "Strathavon," Captain R. E. Hutchison, sent a wireless telegram from the Sandheads early on the 4th instant to Calcutta, reporting that she had completely broken down and required immediate assistance. The tug "Rescue" has been sent.

"Die Woche," Berlin's leading illustrated weekly, reproduces the pictures and drawings of thirty typical English country houses brought to Germany by the Kaiser, following his Highcliffe visit, with a view to popularising their style of architecture in the Fatherland. His Majesty is enthusiastic over many of the beautiful country homes he saw scattered everywhere in England, and never misses an opportunity to sing their praises and induce his personal friends to introduce a similar style of building into Germany. The Kaiser's underlying purpose in seeking to popularise English home simplicity is to counteract the tendency to overdo both interior and exterior embellishment in German homes.

SEDITION IN INDIA.

FURTHER EXPOSURES.

More Incitations to Bomb Throwing.

CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 4.

In his evidence, yesterday, Gossain, the approver, further stated that they used to practise firing at the Manicktola Garden, so that in the event of a fight between the Europeans and the Bengalis, they would shoot accurately. The books placed at their disposal for study there, were "Gita Chundi," "Russo-Japanese War," works on explosives by Mokto Kon Pothay, "Bhowani Mundir" and "Borthoman Rana Nitha" (Modern Warfare). They used to discuss the subject of a revolution. Ulaskar Dutt used to lecture on the manufacture of explosives; Baren Ghose used to teach the mechanical part in the use of explosives. The training at the garden consisted of religious, political, physical, and revolutionary. The case will be resumed on Monday next.

Yesterday a young man, named Bejoy Chunder Bhattacharji, was charged before Mr. Birley, District Magistrate, Alipore, under Section 124. A large basket containing implements and materials for the manufacture of percussion caps, was brought into Court, as well a quantity of caps prepared at a workshop at 10, Rani Sankari's Lane, Kalighat. Among the exhibits were recipes for preparing bombs and a variety of other things.

The accused was remanded till the 18th instant.

Haridas Dass, alias Hurry Dutt, who was arrested, last Tuesday morning, in Machua Bazar, as being the leader of a section of the Secret Society, to which the approver belonged, has been released on bail of Rs. 100.

On Thursday last, a Bengali boy of 16 was brought to Calcutta, says the "Sanjiban," from Monghyr, suspected of being one of the bomb throwers. He is reported to have said that there is a bomb factory at Simultala.

The following telegram appears in to-day's "Patrika":—

Krishnagar, July 3:—To-day, Mr. Ezechiel, the District Magistrate, received a parcel containing a bomb carefully packed in paper, cotton and sawdust. The Magistrate opened the parcel and found, written on the covering paper, "Specimen Bombs." An anonymous letter had previously reached him threatening him. It is rumoured that the Magistrate sent the bomb to the Chemical Examiner, Calcutta.

To-day Mr. Pugh, Barrister-at-Law, moved for bail against the order of refusal of the Deputy Magistrate of Sealdah, before the District Judge, 24 Pergunnahs, on behalf of the seven men arrested at Bhatpara. Counsel said that there was no incriminating evidence at all against these persons.

The District Judge passed the following orders:—If bail is not given on July the 8th, on receipt of the police papers by the Deputy Magistrate, let the record be sent to this Court, with any objection which the District Magistrate may have to granting bail in two sureties of Rs. 10,000 each.

A telegram to the "Bengalee," dated yesterday, from Gaya, says:—In pursuance of the statement made by the approver Norendra Nath Gossain, Santi Ghosh was traced to Gya, where his belongings were searched, but nothing of an incriminating nature was found in his possession, except some cards addressed to some of his friends and a copy of the "Yugantar." He, however, has not been arrested yet.

CALCUTTA, JULY 5.

The strong room in the house of Subodh Chunder Mullick, of Wellington Square, was searched by the police last evening in the presence of witnesses, but nothing was found.

A Midnapur telegram, dated yesterday, says that Satyendra Nath Bose, charged under Section 19 of the Arms Act, has been sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment and the retrial of two other Bengalis under the same section has been ordered.

A Mymensingh telegram to the "Bengalee," dated yesterday, says a farm belonging to the Mymensingh Sarhid Samiti at the foot of the Khasia Hills, Sylhet, was raided and searched on the 29th June by the Police under a warrant from the Magistrate of Alipore. They seized one copy of "Desher Kathe," three volumes of Bengali history of the Sepoy Mutiny, some likenesses of Tilak and Ajit Singh, maps of India, Bengal and Mymensingh, a licensed gun, empty canisters, powder and some letters.

Mr. C. D. Ghose, Deputy Magistrate, Sealdah, yesterday, on the application of the Government Railway Police, ordered Pandit Panchanan Tarkaratna, Professor of Sanskrit, Bhatpara School, and the other six accused who were arrested in connection with the Kankinara bomb outrage, to be enlarged on bail of Rs. 100 each.

ALLAHABAD.

Shanti Narain's Trial.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 5.

The case against Shanti Narain, the editor, proprietor, printer and publisher of the "Swarajya," came on for hearing before Mr. Macnair, the District Magistrate, on Friday last.

Mr. Wallach, Government Advocate, prosecuted, and Mr. Tandan appeared for the defence.

The Government Advocate, in opening the case, stated that the local Government had, under Section 196 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, sanctioned the prosecution of the accused under Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code, with reference to two articles which had appeared in the accused's paper of the 23rd and 30th May last. The accused had once already been warned, with reference to an article entitled "Famine and its last remedy," which had appeared in the issue of the 29th February last. Accused had, however, paid no heed to the warning. The articles which were the subject of this prosecution left, according to counsel's submission, no doubt that they were fully covered by the terms of Section 124 A of the Indian Penal Code. The first article was headed "Why was a bomb thrown?" This dealt, generally, with the subject of bomb throwing, and was full of sentiments which could not have been inserted but for the object of creating ill-will, hostility, enmity and hatred towards the British Government in India. The article in the issue of the 30th was even stronger. It was headed "True and feigned sympathy." It referred to the bomb outrage at Muzufferpore, where Mrs. and Miss Kennedy and their syce lost their lives, by the explosion of a bomb intended for Mr. Kingsford. After expressing sympathy for the deceased and Mr. Kennedy, the article went on to discuss the action of bomb-throwers in that case in a way which could not have had but one intention, namely, to rouse feelings which would bring those responsible for the article clearly within the section of the Penal Code—making and inciting to sedition—punishable.

The prosecution then proceeded to call evidence.

Accused's pleader intimated that the accused was prepared to admit the publication of the articles, as well as that he was the writer of the articles.

Accused's statement was then taken by the Magistrate. It was to the effect that he was the owner, editor, printer, and publisher of the "Swarajya" newspaper, and that he had himself written the articles complained of in the issues of the 23rd and 30th May, published in Allahabad, as well as elsewhere. He also said that he had been warned, some time ago, with reference to an article entitled "Famine and its last remedy," which had appeared in his paper in February last.

Mr. Macnair then framed charges under Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code, with reference to each of the articles. The 7th of July has been fixed for the further hearing of the case.

TINNEVELLY.

Chidambaram Pillay's Case.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 5.

In the Additional Sessions Judge's Court at Tinnevelly, before Mr. A. F. Pinhey, I.C.S., the trial of Chidambaram Pillay for sedition and attempting to create race hatred between classes under Sections 124A and 153A, Indian Penal Code, concluded yesterday.

The Public Prosecutor, Mr. Powell, having concluded his address, the Judge summed up the case to the assessors at considerable length. They had, he said, to consider whether the speeches were made, and if they came under Section 124A. The Judge asked them to consider the honesty and ability of the police officers who took down the speeches of accused. He then explained the events preceding the riots. Mr. Sadagopachari had said his client was an apostle of industrial regeneration. In the Judge's opinion there was some truth in this and accused was a practical man on industrial matters. They ought to think whether his reference to industrial progress was the end or only means to an end and whether he conspired to substitute Native for English Government; that was the principal question they had to consider. The prosecution had said all the talk of industrial regeneration with regard to the accused was a mere blind: his real object was to turn the white man out. The Judge said attending a meeting to honor a person convicted of sedition was itself sedition. The accused urged the people to boycott. It was not a boycott of enamelled vesse's alone, but of Courts. By saying such things one came near the dangerous point of sedition. The Judge explained the law bearing on the subject, and asked the assessors to give their opinions on the guilt or innocence of the accused. He exhorted them to sink private feelings or race prejudice.

Without retiring both the assessors found the accused guilty on both counts.

Judgment will be delivered in both cases on Tuesday.

POONA.

Parsi High Priest on "Loyalty."

POONA, JULY 5.

At a "jashan" ceremony largely attended by the Parsi community, including Parsi Government officials in the Finance Office, Judicial, Educational and Commissariat Departments, Dastur Kaikobad, High Priest of the Parsis in the Deccan, gave an effective sermon inculcating the lesson of loyalty on the audience. He quoted several passages from the "Zend Avesta," enjoining the strictest reverence and obedience to the ruling power. He expatiated at length on the beneficent effects of the British Rule, which has brought on happiness throughout India. He exhorted his audience to look at the writings of interested persons against British Rule with contempt, and concluded by making a strong appeal to the community to be firm in the path of loyalty.

DARING ROBBERY.

Thieves Escape.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 5.

A daring case of robbery, accompanied by violence, occurred at Trichinopoly, on Thursday night last.

Mr. P. W. Woolley, who was staying with Mr. Dalrymple Hay, was awakened, shortly before 2-30 a. m., by a noise in his bedroom.

At first he took no notice of it, thinking the noise was made by his dog; but as it continued, he turned over, with the intention of striking a match. One of the thieves must have been posted near his head, for, as soon as Mr. Woolley moved, he received a severe blow, from a stick, across his shoulders, and another on his hand. He raised an alarm, but the thieves escaped and have not yet been traced. They took away several boxes, containing clothing and property, and a number of articles.

THE recruiting for the Native Army this year has been exceptionally good, the new Pension Rules having apparently already had a marked effect in stimulating enlistment.

NOTES FROM THE PERSIAN GULF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BUSHIRE, JUNE 14.

PERSIA with its Shah and Princes, satraps and magnate khans and begs mooshteheds and and olemahs, merchants and tradesmen, the Parliament and the innumerable Anjoman (Political club) and the people at large, is surely going headlong to destruction. Which party of faction is more to blame, or responsible for the present state of affairs it is impossible to say. But one thing is certain that one and all of them lack in sincerity and honesty of purpose. It is equally impossible to say whether those clamouring for a constitutional form of Government are mere unreasonable and incapable, or those who are advocating the re-establishment of the old regime. The Parliament has done nothing worth mentioning since its establishment. While the Shah and his Government have been deprived of the power and means of doing something, it being well understood that the recent troubles and disorders are the outcome of the action of the above said conflicting elements.

News, the past week or so, from Teheran has been of a very serious and disquieting character. His Majesty the Shah has issued by telegram a manifesto to his people whom he has addressed as: "His beloved and spiritual children." His Majesty, while declaring his firm resolution to support and cherish the constitution, accuses certain, classes of dishonesty of purpose deliberately attempting to warp all endeavours for the good government of the country. He appealed most earnestly and sincerely to the people to support him to save the country from the terror and danger to which it has been driven to. His Majesty declares that he has with every patience and moderation, listened and yielded to the demands of Parliament and has most loyally endeavoured to work in harmony with the National Assembly, which has failed in its obligations. The Shah plainly declares that, if matters are not immediately improved, Persia will be lost for ever.

On the other hand telegrams keep on pouring in from the various Anjomans in the country notably from Resht, declaring that as the Shah had proved to be a traitor to the constitution they have pronounced his dethronement. These telegrams are all of a most inflammatory character, in fact inciting the people to open rebellion and to take the reins of government in their own hands. The people have by way of protest closed all shops and places of business at Bushire to-day. So far no acts of violence and disturbances are anticipated.

The statement that 900 camels laden with arms have been escorted by seven hundred Afghans to the Indian Frontier is ridiculed here by the Persians who declare it to be a fabrication intended to mislead the Conference now sitting in Brussels. In the face of it, the news seems to be greatly exaggerated as the carrying capacity of nine hundred camels would bring the quantity to from 35,000 to 42,000 rifles.

Merchants in all directions are complaining seriously of the slackness of business and scarcity of money and the generally slack state of affairs throughout the country.

The "Galicia" of the Humburg-America line arrived here a few days ago, landing about 3,200 packages, mostly sugar.

The caravan roads, thanks to Zille Sultan, are quite safe between this and Shiraz, and further up, but how or when the present disturbances at Teheran will affect the tranquility now ruling here no one can say.

DEATH OF THE KINWUN MUNGYI.

Lieut.-Governor's Tribute.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 4.

The following appears in to-day's "Burma Gazette":—

The Lieutenant-Governor records with deep regret the death, on the 30th June 1908, at the age of 86 years, of Mr. Ugaung, C.S.I., known as the "Kinwun Mungyi," under the Burmese Government.

The Mungyi occupied, for many years, the highest positions in the State, from the early days of British Rule in Upper Burma. He was a trusted Councillor of Government. His loyalty to the British Government was unswerving, and his influence was always exerted for the good of his country. Burma mourns one of her most distinguished sons, and the Lieutenant-Governor deplores the loss of a tried and valued friend.

The deceased, who was the Prime Minister of the late Burmese Government, passed away quietly, at his residence, in Fort Dufferin, on June 30th. His end was not unexpected, because he had been confined to his bed, through paralysis, during the last 18 months.

When Upper Burma passed under British Rule the Kinwun Mungyi tried his best to mollify the difficulties of the transition period. A more loyal servant of the Crown could not be found.

In 1886-87 he joined the late Mr. Burgess in the expedition against the Sawbwa of Wuntho, and he was unremitting in tendering wise and timely counsel to the British Government. He was made a C.S.I., and, when the Province was raised, in 1897, to a Lieutenant-Governorship and provided with a Legislative Council, he was one of the first of the natives who were appointed to the Council.

THE Honourable Mr. Erle Richards presides over the Committee of the Governor General's Council, which is to consider the proposals drafted by Sir Herbert Risley in connection with the Council's Extension Scheme.

THE reports of the evidence before the Ceylon Labour Commission are drawing to a close. The evidence re Labour is practically all reported, says the local "Times," excepting that of Mr. Norman Russell, who will be examined some time next month.

THE PROPOSED INDUSTRIAL SURVEY.

Examination of the Weaving Industry.

The following resolution has been published regarding the institution of an Industrial Survey of the Bombay Presidency:—

His Excellency the Governor in Council has had under consideration the question of instituting an Industrial Survey of the Presidency, and has examined the measures recently initiated in other provinces in India for studying the industrial position and possibilities of those areas. In some cases a special officer has been entrusted with the work of surveying the indigenous industries of the province, while elsewhere a special appointment of Director of Industries and Technical Enquiries has been created. The object in all cases is to ascertain the obstacles with which the various local industries contend, and to devise measures for their removal, either by providing improved processes and implements, or such other means as may in each case seem most likely to secure the object in view.

Some information bearing on the present state of the handicrafts of the Bombay Presidency is to be found in the special monographs which have been compiled in recent years by selected officers, dealing with pottery, cotton, silk and woollen goods, brass and copper, ivory, wood work and iron work. The information contained in these monographs is, however, far from complete. His Excellency the Governor in Council is further of the opinion that the examination of indigenous industries can only yield the desired results if entrusted in each case to an expert in the industry concerned. In accordance with this principle, the Industrial Survey of the Presidency must be the work of experts employed in succession, as funds are available, to examine and report on the position and requirements of each industry of importance.

Among indigenous industries in Bombay the hand weaving industry stands first in point of view of the extent of the population supported thereby, the need for assistance which recent competition from the power industry has created, and the scope for such assistance which is revealed in the numerous improved processes and implements now under trial. The assistance of Government has recently been claimed in one direction for popularising the use of an improved loom, in another quarter for perfecting by experiment a new loom of a different type. Improved warping processes are under examination, with the help of a Government subsidy, and local bodies in certain districts have granted funds for the instruction of weavers in the use of looms of a more modern type than those now in general use.

It therefore appears to Government that a reasonable prospect exists of valuable results from an industrial survey which should commence with an expert examination of the weaving industry of the Presidency. His Excellency the Governor in Council has accordingly selected for the undertaking a recent holder of a Government of India scholarship for the study of the textile industry in England, Mr. P. N. Mehta.

Mr. Mehta will, therefore, be given a temporary appointment for a term of six months for the purpose of visiting the chief centres of the hand weaving industry in this Presidency. He should prepare a comprehensive report in which the present position of the industry and the practical measures that commend themselves to him for its assistance should be fully explained. In his report Mr. Metha should deal specially with the following important points:—

(i) Defects in the preliminary processes including reeling, warping, and sizing of yarns for the loom.

(ii) Defects in the type of loom and appliances used for weaving.

(iii) Defects in the system of procuring raw material, in securing the capital necessary to cover the cost of production of the finished cloth, and in placing it on the market.

(iv) The possibility of introducing co-operation in the methods of working, or in financing the industry.

Mr. Mehta's attention should also be drawn to the new loom invented by the Salvation Army, to the experimental work in progress at the American Mission School at Ahmednagar, to the Japanese looms on trial in Belgaum City, and to the fly shuttle attachment that is being successfully worked in the looms at Pandita Ramabai's Home at Kedgaon in the Poona District.

Collectors should be requested to give Mr. Mehta all possible facilities in the prosecution of his work.

His Excellency the Governor in Council has further under contemplation the survey of a second industry in a similar manner, and the compilation in an easily accessible form of existing materials containing information on the subject of indigenous industries. The progress possible in the immediate future in the directions indicated is dependent on funds being available, and on the necessary expert with suitable qualifications being forthcoming in the case of each industry to be surveyed.

SERVICE IN NATIVE STATES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, JULY 5.

The "Kathiawar News" suggests that Government may be guided by the very wholesome suggestion made by Mr. P. S. V. Fitzgerald, C. S I., the late Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar, that the services of persons attached to a Political Agency should under no circumstances be lent to states under the same agency.

Mr. Fitzgerald, who possessed great experience as a Political Officer, considered such a practice fraught with much danger and mischief, and on his representation the Government had very lately deemed it necessary to cancel the appointment already made of a Deputy in this Agency to a Native State under it. As some years ago Sir W. Lee-Warner, who was then Political Secretary to the Bombay Government, had also, with reference to some inquiry before him, similarly expressed his strong disapproval of the practice, the journal suggests that servants of this Agency who may have been lent to Native States under it might be recalled.

DEATH OF MR. AITCHIESON.

Victim to Blackwater Fever.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 5.

We regret to announce the death, from blackwater fever, of Mr. W. Aitchieson, District Forest Officer, Godavery, which took place at Cocanada on Tuesday last. The deceased had been suffering from malarial fever for some time.

A report submitted by the Secretaries of the Bengal Government recommends the reorganisation of the ministerial establishment of the Secretariat.

PROFESSOR WELINKAR ON NATIONALITY.

Under the auspices of the students' Brotherhood, a meeting was held on Saturday last, at the Anjuman-i-Islam Hall, Bombay, when Professor Welinkar, M.A., LL.B., delivered, before a large and appreciative audience, a most interesting, thoughtful, and instructive lecture on what England taught him about Nationality. The Hon'ble Mr. F. G. Selby, M.A., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction, presided on the occasion.

In the course of a long lecture, Professor Welinkar observed that about eighteen months ago, he was passing a crisis in his mental history; problems of a deeply important mental and spiritual character had been emerging in his consciousness and, to gain light and guidance from various directions, he thought a visit to England might assist him at a time when the awakening of a sense of nationality had arisen in India. England, he said, has a wonderful hold on his affection. It is like the loving reverence that a man feels for his old tutor, who has had a great share in the moulding of his character. The spirit in which he visited England "mentis incunabula nostrae" was the spirit of loving interest or curiosity. We are apt with our education to ignore or underrate the meaning and significance of this sense of nationality. England taught him to realise the value of the national spirit.

It is one of the highest forms of social instinct. "A nation is an organised whole in continual struggle with its competitors." The purpose of a true nation is, (1) the perfection of a certain biological type; (2), the perfection of a social (which is the same thing as ethical) type. It is the herd, the tribe, or the nation which form the fundamental unit in the evolution of man.

NATIONAL FEELING IN ENGLAND.

Professor Welinkar then dwelt at length on the extraordinary strength of the national feeling of England. Its evidences are the good understanding (the abundant goodwill) between the different classes and sections of the English society; secondly the love for the race, the extraordinary and strong love of the British people and the appeal of this conception to the mind and heart of nation; thirdly love for British soil, the British climate and particularly the country. The flora and the fauna, the change of the season, the natural scenery and other things connected with it, form a perennial talk of conversation. This love becomes a powerful centre around which is gathered a strong idea of nationality; fourthly the pride of common possession. England feels a private and proprietary interest in its world wide commerce and gigantic industries, the huge army, the invincible navy and national universities and sports. Out of these experiences, mental, moral and physical, the national spirit is born and developed.

ITS APPLICATION TO INDIA.

The eloquent spirit which moved on the Professor in the course of his lecture waned considerably when he began to apply the test to India. That it was hardly possible would be seen from his following observations. Nationality requires a conscious feeling of a certain community or homogeneity of kind. You must not have class differences and wealth differences so great within the community that you lose the sense of common interest and feel only the pressure of the struggle of man against man. No tribe of men can work together unless the tribal interest dominates the personal and individual interest at all points where they come into conflict. (2) It requires a strong and independent commercial and independent life. (3) It requires a social organisation based on the ideas of justice, freedom and goodwill. (4) It requires the diffusion of a certain standard of physical comfort and education throughout the community. The stability of a race depends entirely on the existence on which the social feelings have got a real hold. The race which allows the physically or mentally stronger "Tom" to make the existence of the somewhat inferior "Jack" impossible will never succeed when it comes into contact with a second race. Jack has no interest in common with Tom; the oppressed will hardly get wage terms from a new master. What is why no strong and permanent civilisation can be built upon slave labour, why an inferior race doing menial labour for a superior race can give no stable community.

SOCIAL UNIFICATION.

The building up of nationality thus resolves itself into the work of social unification and social regeneration. In the present conditions of India this must require infinite patience, infinite wisdom, generosity and self-sacrifice. These are the rarest of rare qualities and their evolution must require ages. The lecturer's message is "learn to think rightly, to labour humbly and to suffer unselfishly."

Mr. Selby then paid a well merited tribute of praise to Mr. Welinkar and advised the students how to get on in life, and observed that racial distinctions and hatred were the chief obstacles in fostering the spirit of nationality in India. He also dwelt on the patriotism of the English people, chiefly of the Scots and remarked that whatever may be the differences of opinion, the English people were always animated by a higher and loftier sense of duty. It is a pride to the Englishmen to talk of his country, its variety of scenery and change of seasons. The learned President then offered a few practical hints as to how the spirit of nationality may be best fostered, and said that the idea of a united nationality was the crowning success of England and that he was highly delighted to hear a very instructive and impressive lecture from Mr. Welinkar on that subject. Mr. Mirza A. A. Khan, B. A., then thanked the President for the trouble he had taken to come all the way from Poona, in spite of the inclemency of the weather, to preside at the meeting. He congratulated the President on the well merited distinction of a C. I. E., conferred on him by the Government.

After garlanding the President, the meeting dispersed amidst cheers and good wishes.

KANKINARAH JUTE MILL CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 5.

The hearing of the case in which tea mill-hands of the Kankinarah Jute Mill are charged with being members of an unlawful assembly, rioting and causing mischief, concluded to-day, before the Sessions Judge of Alipore.

The jury gave a unanimous verdict of "not guilty." The Judge, disagreeing, acquitted five of the prisoners, most of whom are young boys; as for the remaining five, the Judge said he would refer the case to the High Court, pending which the prisoners were remanded to jail.

MR. WYNNE, President of the Railway Board, left Simla on Saturday on his monsoon tour. He will meet Mr. Finney, the new member, in Bombay.

IT is understood that Mr. E. Robertson, the officiating Secretary of the Commerce and Industry Department, will be confirmed in that appointment this week.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(Continued from page 6.)

Abdul Aziz is still at Rabat hopeless and despairing, they say, and now that his rival is installed at Fez the chances of any improvement in his fortunes appears to be more improbable than ever. Mulai Hafid is very short of the sinews of war-money and can only raise part of his requirements by means of forced loans which, in Morocco, mean pillage or confiscation. There is no doubt that the increasing success of his cause among the tribesmen is that he has fomented the fanatical anti-European feeling among the Moors by preaching a Holy War against the Infidel and representing Abdul Aziz as having buckled to the Powers at Algeciras, thus recognising the hated interference of Europeans in Moroccan affairs. With France, Mulai Hafid has played and is still playing a double game. His emissaries who have been in Paris for several weeks past have constantly assured M. Pichon in their letters to the French Foreign Minister of their master's desire to live on good terms with France and all the European nations. The Paris "Temps," however, published a letter sent by Mulai Hafid to a native chief who has just made his submission to General d'Amade. In this letter the Pretender says: "I am coming towards your country (the Shawian tribal territory) like the rising sun which lights the road with his rays. I rose up in response to the Musulman appeals in order to drive out the impure foreigners. After having thrown the French into the sea you will proceed to Rabat where you will wait for me."

In another document, written by Mulai Reshid, a lieutenant of the Pretender, the following occurs: "Mount your horses to attack the French. The Almighty must annihilate them. Let no one be wanting except bad Musulmans."

A second letter from the same source says:—

"Thanks to you, the Christian will be driven out of the Shawian territory . . . . . Cut the infidels heads off to send them to your lord Mulai Hafid, in order that this chastisement may make an impression on bad Musulmans."

Nevertheless the policy of France would still appear to be one of non-intervention between the rival Sultans. She will, it is understood, not act in that matter alone but only in conjunction with the Powers signatory to the Act of Algeciras. But the situation generally remains difficult and pregnant with dangerous possibilities, since France has to reckon with the distrust of Germany whose unfriendliness will certainly not be diminished by the recent Anglo-French and Russian amenities. Public opinion in Germany is moreover generally on the side of Mulai Hafid.

Moreover numerous causes of discord have arisen between France and Spain in Morocco. Spain recognises the obstacles constantly raised by Germany in Morocco and is understood to be resolved to withdrawn her troops should any trouble arise in that respect. The Spanish Government will decline to be drawn into any European imbroglio in connection with Moroccan affairs. There are three formidable difficulties which at present stand in Mulai Hafid's way:—

1. He does not yet hold one of the coast towns.
2. He is very short of funds. 3. If he treats with one of the Powers he must treat with all and by so doing lose his popularity with the tribesmen who object so fanatically to any European interference; a feeling upon which he has so largely exploited in order to attain his present position.

A rising has occurred at Alcazar against the Governor, the Emir Mulai Abd-el-Malek, grandson of Abd-el-Kader.

Abd-el-Malek was surrounded by his Kaids who called upon him to proclaim Mulai Hafid as Sultan. This he emphatically refused to do, whereupon he was set upon, wounded in three places, and carried off a prisoner to Fez. A notable feature of the affair was its distinct anti-French tendency. The Emir Mulai Abd-el-Malek, grandson of Abd-el-Kader, was particularly roughly handled on account of his Algerian (considered equivalent to French) origin. He was beaten, amid cries of "Down with the French!" Cries of "Dirty Frenchman!" were also raised as a French sergeant-instructor was loaded with chains.

GERMAN CURE FOR SNAKE BITE.

According to a Berlin newspaper statement, Dr. Krause, assistant at the Hydro-therapeutic Institute, Berlin, has made an important discovery of a new serum against the bites of the viperine and venomous colubriform snakes. The serum will be despatched to the German colonies next month.

BRUTALITY IN THE GERMAN ARMY.

The Court-martial of the First Guards Division has had to deal with another extensive case of military brutality. The prisoners were Lieutenant von Bultringslowen and five sergeants, all of the Fourth Guards Regiment. The charges which comprise 600 cases of mishandling subordinates, extend over the past five years. The public were excluded during a portion of the proceedings. The evidence heard in public was contradictory. Major Von Gortz testified to the excellent behaviour of the accused when serving in his company, but other witnesses gave evidence as to seeing recruits belaboured with riding whips and pitchforks and given kicks and blows.

Lieutenant Von Bultringslowen was acquitted, two sergeants were sentenced to degradation and to 15 months' and 12 months' imprisonment respectively, while two others received sentences of 11 months' imprisonment and four weeks' arrest respectively.

A witness testified that one of the accused sergeants asked a recruit called Arp, who is now in a lunatic asylum, whom he feared more, him (the sergeant) or the colonel. On Arp's replying "colonel," the prisoner said "Well, the colonel can do nothing to you, but I smack your face."

Another witness burst into tears while giving evidence, as he described how one of the accused trampled on his back until he groaned in agony.

A witness named Buhr testified that one of the prisoners, Sergeant Balk, beat him until he fell senseless. His hearing was injured by Balk's violence, but he reported himself to his Captain by Balk's instructions as having hurt himself at the firing butts. Another witness saw the man Arp, mentioned above, knocked senseless with a pair of fire-tongs.

Counsel for the prosecution declared the ill-treatment of subordinates was a cancer in the army, which must be eradicated. Counsel for the defence pleaded that the men who fought at Duppel and Sedan were not handled with kid gloves on, nor could their successors be so handled.

The final result of the elections to the Lower House of the Prussian Diet is as follows:—Conservatives, 152; Free Conservatives, 59; Nation Liberals, 64; Radical People's party 28; Radical Union, 8; Centre, 105; Poles, 15; Social Democrates, 6; Danes, 2; Independent, 3—total, 443 members.

The significance of the victory gained by the Socialists in at least obtaining a footing in the Prussian Diet is that the middle classes must have given their votes to the Socialists in an election in which the controlling issue was the reform of the suffrage. Upon that Prince Bulow will probably be compelled to make concessions.

G. D. WILLIAMS.

THE POST OFFICE IN BHOPAL.

Incorporated with the Indian System.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 5.

The transfer of the Bhopal State post office to the post office of India, which took place on the 1st instant, is an event, the "Pioneer" remarks, of no small importance to the public, and one that will interest philatelists. Her Highness the Begum, with characteristic foresight and unselfishness in the interests of her subjects, has urged on the unification which now brings every part of the Bhopal State into postal touch with the rest of the business world, and the advantages that are sure to follow are just such as would appeal to a wise and thoughtful ruler.

The formal transfer took place at Bhopal, where Major Bayley, Political Agent, Mr. Clark, Deputy Director-General of Post Office, and Mr. O'Grady, Deputy Postmaster-General, Central Provinces, were entertained by Her Highness at her residence at Ahmedabad. This important step in the direction of improved communications is being taken without fuss and concluded amid pleasant surroundings.

The Bhopal State post office, like all early postal systems, was first established for official purposes only in 1862, but was later thrown open to the public, the first postage stamps being struck in 1869. The money-order system was introduced later, but remittances were limited to Rs. 5. Letters could be registered, but there was no provision for insurance, and there was no savings bank. Stamps that will now be withdrawn from circulation are quarter annas, half, one, two, four and eight annas and one rupee, and the new stamp for use exclusively on Bhopal State service will be introduced shortly. Postage stamps affixed to all articles posted to within the Bhopal State will, when obliterated, bear the impression of the Bhopal coat-of-arms. There will now be 50 post offices and 437 miles of mail lines, exclusive of railway in Bhopal territory.

MARINE FISHERIES.

Ennore Selected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 5.

The Madras Government have approved, generally, of the lines on which Sir Frederick Nicholson proposes to proceed, in the experimental development of marine fisheries in the Madras Presidency.

The proposal to locate the first experimental fishery station at Ennore, on the East Coast, instead of at Tellicherry, on the West Coast, is accepted, and sanction is accorded for the expenditure of Rs. 23,500, in the purchase and erection of the required plant, and towards the cost of the station, during the current year.

Sir F. Nicholson advocates deep sea fishing, by sailing boats, of moderate size, but large enough to go far to sea. He proposes to use better catching plant and to treat fish hygienically at sea, or to keep them alive in wells, chests or cars, and to employ small power boats, as carriers, to ensure the delivery of live or sound fish at shore.

The shore treatment of fish by improved preservative, methods, including the use of preservatives, new to Indian industry, though not new elsewhere, and of processes not at present practised, such as pickling, smoking, etc., will be subject to varied and continuous experiment.

RASULABAD RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 4.

Of the injured persons taken to the Colvin Hospital, Allahabad, from the railway accident at Rasulabad, one has since died, and the death roll has thus been brought to seven.

The remainder of the injured are doing fairly well, and it is expected that in another six weeks they will all be able to leave hospital.

PRINCE RANJITSINHJI.

His Return to India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, JULY 5.

The subjects of the Nawanagar State and the friends and admirers of His Highness Maharaja Jam Saheb Ranjitsinhji of Nawanagar will be glad to learn that he has greatly benefited by his trip to England and that the English summer has done him much good. The information that His Highness the Maharaja Jam Saheb returns to India on the 6th of November is received with great joy by His Highness' subjects, he being most popular with his people.

THE OPIUM TRADE.

Restricted Supply.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 4.

It is notified that (1) that in the calendar year 1909 not more than 43,200 chests of Bengal opium will be offered for sale and not more than 3,600 chests in each month of the year.

(2) That of the quantity to be offered for sale each month not more than 1,600 chests will be Benares opium and not more than 1,800 chests Patna opium.

(3) That no reduction will be made in these quantities without three months' previous notice.

CHIEF OF MANGROL.

Installed on the "Gadi."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, JULY 5.

On Monday last, Shaikh Saheb Jehangirman, Chief of Mangrol, was installed on the "Gadi" by the Dewan of Junagad on behalf of His Highness the Nawab Saheb of Junagad.

In investing the Chief with the honors of a Second Class Chief in Kathiawar, the Dewan referred in very complimentary terms to his past career, he having been nominated by the Government as the first Mahomedan Statutory Civil Servant in the Presidency, so promising was his career in the Rajkot Rajkumar College. His knowledge of the principles which regulated executive and judicial work in British territory and his association with English officers eminently qualified him for the responsible position he was called upon to fill. Few Chiefs in Kathiawar possessed such a knowledge of the British methods of administration as he did, and the Dewan hoped that he would turn that knowledge to excellent account.

Mangrol has a revenue of Rs. 2,50,000 and it has a thriving port and a seaboard of eight miles.

The Sheikh Saheb's reply was appropriate and dignified. He thanked the Dewan for the kind reference made to him and promised to do his best to secure the happiness of his subjects by placing his taluka on a firm, substantial and prosperous basis. He highly appreciated the solicitude of H. H. the Nawab Saheb for the good of his taluka, and asked the Dewan to kindly convey him his deep sense of loyalty to his person and his State.

The Shaikh Saheb is the eighth Sheikh of Mangrol and the fifth in direct descent from Shaik Mian, who played a distinguished part in the history of Kathiawar preceding the establishment of British supremacy on this side of India.

Mangrol occupies a very peculiar position in that, though a subordinate of Junagad, it levies Rakaam from the first class state of Porbanda.

In 1883, when the late Chief of Mangrol went to Bombay, he paid a visit to the Governor and made Nazar.

The Governor returned the visit and sent the Shaikh a "posag" as are usually sent to Second Class Chiefs in Kathiawar.

THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE CHAUBAL.

Entertainment by the Hindu Union Club.

A special general gathering and afternoon entertainment was held yesterday afternoon by the Hindu Union Club in the house of Mr. J. S. Sanzgiri, "Ayurveda Vidyalaya," opposite Mohun Buildings, near the Girgaum Tram Terminus, in honour of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. B. Chaubal on his appointment to act as Judge of the Bombay High Court.

Dr. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, who was called to the chair, in opening the proceedings, referred to Mr. Chaubal's elevation to the Bench and said that he had been connected with that Club for the last 30 years. During the time that he was a member of the Club he came in close contact with the late Mr. Justice Telang and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar who were very active members of the Union. He took his impressions from these and other eminent members of the Union, which resulted in his having been elevated to the Bench of the Bombay High Court—one of the greatest aspirations of Indian legal practitioners. His knowledge was sound and his instructions most practical. On one occasion, Sir Bhalchandra remembered, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chaubal, then a pleader, had to instruct an eminent counsel on a point which did not occur to that counsel, and on that point the suit was won. Sir Bhalchandra then alluded to the golden opinions Mr. Chaubal had won from the late Chief Justice Sir Lawrence Jenkins and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kirtikar. His sound knowledge of the law and his profound commonsense made him an eminent pleader and he justified his present appointment. The work done by Mr. Justice Chaubal during the short period that he was on the Bench had proved beyond doubt that he ranked with all his predecessors—the late Mr. Justice Telang, Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kiritikar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar. (Applause.)

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chaubal having thanked the Chairman and members of the Union for the honour done him, the proceedings terminated.

CRUELTY TO SIGNALMEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE".

SIR,—From time to time correspondents have given suggestions to, and criticisms of, the B. B. and C. I. Railway and I am loth to join their number, but there is a matter to which, I think, the authorities might give a little attention. I live near Marine Lines in such a position as to get a clear view of a small part of the railway. For a long time I have wondered why almost every "Up" train—during the slack as well as busy part of the day—should be held up on that spot to smell out the neighbourhood with its particularly smelly smoke. On Friday night I think I discovered the reason. Somewhere between two and three o'clock—it may have been even a little later—an engine stopped there and for more than five minutes was busily engaged in blowing prolonged shrieks. One was quite enough to wake up everybody near, but the man I pity most is the poor unoffending signalman at Churchgate Station. Can nothing be done to stop this cruelty of waking up signalmen when they feel tired and sleepy? I wonder if the man thought the same things of the Company as I did when he had to turn out.—Yours, etc.,

HIS SYMPATHISER.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has selected Moulvi Saiyid Mohamed Mohsin, a young man of a Bihar family, for deputation to America to undergo a year's training in Pisciculture. Mr. Saiyid Mohsin will receive Rs. 1,500 for his passage and outfit, and an allowance of Rs. 3,000 per annum during his stay in America.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful or as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot: 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 4.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Stanley Ismay resigns his appointment as Additional Member of the Legislative Council.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant A. Chase is appointed Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, Survey of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. Watts, temporary Engineer, Military Works, is transferred to the Public Works and is posted to the Irrigation Branch, Punjab.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel Jones to be Assay Master, Calcutta Mint, and Major Hughes, Deputy Assay Master. The latter acts a Assay Master during Colonel Jones' absence on leave.

MILITARY FINANCE.

From 1st April, Messrs. J. Jones and E. de Souza officiate as Deputy Examiners, 2nd grade.

From 6th April, Mr. Grinnel officiates as Examiner, 2nd grade, vice T. Smith.

From 21st April, Mr. Windsor officiates as Deputy Examiner, 1st grade, and Mr. Hessey, 2nd grade.

From 1st May, Mr. Dover officiates as Deputy Examiner, 1st grade, and Mr. Wells, 2nd grade.

MILITARY SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

Major Basevi, 91st Punjabis, officiates as Deputy Secretary, Government of India, vice Major Robertson on leave; and Major Thuillier, R. E., Assistant Secretary, vice Major Bond on leave.

Surgeon-General Benson, I.M.S., is appointed Honorary Surgeon to the Viceroy, vice Surgeon-General Browne, retired.

Captain Shore, Personal Assistant to the Director-General, Remount Department, proceeds on leave from 1st August to 30th January next.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. S. Finney is gazetted as a member of the Railway Board, vice Mr. Wynne.

RAILWAY BOARD.

The following gentlemen are appointed probationary Assistant Traffic Superintendents and posted as follows:—Mr. R. Nicolls and Mr. V. Raynor to the North-Western Railway; Mr. A. Meakins to the Eastern Bengal State Railway, and Pundit Baij Nath to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

Mr. T. Perkins, Traffic Inspector, officiates as Assistant Traffic Superintendent, North-Western Railway.

The services of Mr. A. Pope, State Railway Traffic, are lent, on the expiration of his furlough, from 31st May, to the British and Chinese Corporation for employment on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway.

The services of Captain C. Magniac, R.E., Traffic Superintendent, are lent to the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railways, Limited.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Interrupted.	Via Teheran Interrupted.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 5th July 1908.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Lateet Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	4	1	3 p. m.	17	57
Teheran ...	5	6	20 a. m.	0	31
Suez	5	2	20 p. m.	0	41

NOTICES.

Moulmein route to Siam via Raheng right (5-7-08.)
Teheran route interrupted (5-7-08.)

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway for the week ending 16th May, 1908, amounted to Rs. 3,494, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 697. The total earnings from 1st January to 16th May, 1908, were Rs. 52,670, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 9,453.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 16th May, 1908, amounted to Rs. 7,712, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 291. The total earnings from 1st January to 16th May, 1908, were Rs. 1,21,955, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 14,152.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti-Valley Railway for the week ending 16th May, 1908, amounted to Rs. 25,189, being a decrease on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 5,698. The total earnings from 1st January to 16th May, 1908, were Rs. 4,52,558, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 62,670.

A JUDGE'S LIMERICK.

Amusing Appeal Case.

"LAST LINE" FROM THE BENCH.

In the Court of Appeal, consisting of Lords, Justices Vaughan Williams, Moulton, and Buckley on the 19th June the case of Blyth vs. E. Hulton and Co. (Ltd.) was heard, on the plaintiff's appeal from a judgment of Mr. Justice Pickford after trial with a jury at the Manchester Assizes.

In this case the plaintiff, Mr. Arthur Blyth, a chemist's traveller, of Park-avenue, Old Trofford, sued the defendants, newspaper proprietors of Manchester, for £300, which plaintiff said he had won in a limerick competition, the particulars of which he found in a weekly paper published by the defendants on December 26. Plaintiff sent in a "last line," together with a sixpenny postal order as entrace fee, and afterwards found that the prize had been awarded to a gentleman named Masterton, who had made the limerick read:

"He wished her a Happy New Year,
And endeavoured to make it quite clear
That her happiness lay
In his naming the day,
When the ring and the book should appear."

Plaintiff alleged that the last line of the five was exactly the same as he sent in. At the trial the jury found that the postal order, the coupon, and last line were posted as the plaintiff described but the defendants contended that they were protected against a risk of mistake by the published conditions relating to the competition, by which the competitors agreed to accept the editor's decision as final. Mr. Justice Pickford held that as the editor had announced that Mr. Masterman was the winner that was the decision the competitor agreed to accept as final and entered judgment for the defendants. From this decision the plaintiff appealed.

HUGE PROFIT.

Mr. Profumo, on behalf of the appellant, said the appeal was one of considerable importance and interest, particularly to those how organised and those who entered into nowspaper competitions. The plaintiff claimed £300 for the best last line supplied by him to complete a limerick which appeared in "Ideas" a weekly paper owned by the defendants, on December 26 last year. Your Lordships, remarked counsel, may have heard something of these limerick competitions. In case you have no cognisance of such matters I may explain that in this particular competition there were four lines printed in the paper, and competitors had to complete the limerick by adding one line. In this particular competition, said counsel, there were 60,000 entries each accompanied by a sixpenny postal order. That meant that the defendants received £1,500, and the amount given away in prizes being £600, the defendants, in addition to a considerable increase in the sale of their paper, netted the sum of £900, less expenses incidental to the organisation of the scheme.

Mr. Profumo having read the limerick, said that the first prize was awarded to Mr. Edward Masterman. The plaintiff claimed to have sent in an absolutely identical line.

Lord Justice Vaughan Williams: That happened to be the line which happened to please the fancy of someone I suppose in the office of the newspaper?

Mr. Profumo: I accept that.

Lord Justice Buckley: The editor is to determine which is the best line. The conditions say the editor's decision must in all cases be accepted as final.

Mr. Profumo: That of course is my learned friend's point. The plaintiff sent in and the jury found that he had sent in a line identical in all respects with the line for which the editor awarded the sum of £300 to Mr. Masterman.

THE EDITOR AS JUDGE.

Lord Justice Vaughan Williams: Do you say that the conditions do not cover the risk of the editor?

Mr. Profumo: I say that all the condition means is that the editor shall decide which is the best line.

Lord Justice Vaughan Williams: I do not understand what the functions of the editor are. He does not, as I understand, give a judgment as to which, from the literary point of view, is the best line. All he has to do is to choose which is the best line. He may say that last time we gave the prize to a man who wrote the line on a piece of note paper, and this time I think that lawyers ought to have a chance, and I shall attend only to lines which are written on ruled draft paper (laughter).

Counsel: I say he cannot do that.

His Lordship: Why not?

Counsel: Because he undertakes to judge the best line on the merits.

His Lordship: There is no standard by which the editor is to judge the best line.

Mr. Profumo said that if the editor could do what the Lord Justice suggested, it would come within the Lottery Acts.

Lord Justice Vaughan Williams said that that was what he was driving at. It was all a game of chance.

Lord Justice Moulton said that, having regard to the conditions, for the plaintiff to succeed he must prove collusion.

Lord Justice Vaughan Williams: I see no obligation on the editor to discriminate at all. He can toss up or do anything he likes.

JUDGE COMPLETES A LIMERICK.

Lord Justice Buckley: The editor's decision must be given on the best line sent in. Within what limits is he to decide on the best line? Supposing the last line were this:—

He wished her a Happy New year,
And endeavoured to make it quite clear
That her happiness lay
In her naming the day,
But she replied, "You had better go home and ask my mother"

(laughter). That is a line which neither scans nor rhymes (loud laughter).

Mr. Profumo: I have no doubt that if your Lordship's name had been attached to that you would have undoubtedly got the prize (loud laughter).

Lord Justice Vaughan Williams said he did not know what the result of this case would be, but it was perfectly plain that if the editor had the right to choose which of the two sending in the lines should take the prize in that particular case it was a mere lottery.

Mr. Profumo contended that the plaintiff was entitled to the £300.

Lord Justice Vaughan Williams: It is a dead heat; not bet (laughter).

Mr. Brocklehurst followed on the same side. He contended that as the plaintiff and Masterman had run a dead heat it could be said that the editor having given the prize to Masterman, had not exercised a proper judgment on the matter.

Lord Justice Vaughan Williams, during the course of the discussion, said he thought these questions beat any of those which were discussed by schoolmen in medieval times.

Lord Justice Vaughan Williams asked what the editor was to do when there were two equally good lines sent in. Was he, asked his Lordship, to do what the ass did between two equally sweet bundles of hay—do nothing and starve.

Mr. Brocklehurst submitted that in that case both the competitors should have a prize.

Mr. Lush, on behalf of the respondents, said that what the editor had to do by its conditions was to decide who was the person on the merits to win the prize. What he had really to do was to indentify the best line with the name of the person who sent it. He submitted that the competition was not a lottery; it was a competition judged by skill and not by chance and therefore it did not come within the designation of a lottery. All the last lines required to win a prize had to be smart. For instance, these two limericks were sent in by competitors.

He wished her a Happy New Year,
And endeavoured to make it quite clear
That her happiness lay
In her naming the day,

When a dart through her name should appear (laughter). The other was:—

He wished her a Happy New Year,
And endeavoured to make it quite clear
That her happiness lay
In her naming the day

She said, "doomsday, so book it, my dear," (loud laughter). No one, continued Mr. Lush, could say that that was not the result of some thought (laughter.)

Lord Justice Moulton expressed the opinion that the competition was a lottery. It was chance if two people sent in the same line, and one would come before the editor and the other would not.

The case was proceeding when the mail left.

THE KAISER AND HIS HORSES.

"The Kaiser, although not a particularly enthusiastic lover of horses, or of the sports connected with them, is an excellent rider, with a firm and gracefull seat in the saddle," says Annie Topham, in an interesting article in "Munsey's Magazine" (May). We read further:

The type of horse he prefers to ride is a big, powerfull, upstanding animal that can get over the ground well. Englishmen who have seen the royal stables are surprised to find that the thoroughbred is conspicuous by its absence; but it must not be forgotten hat in military Germany—where the needs of the army are considered first, last and all the time, and where few people except officers ride—the primary conception of a horse, unless for racing purposes, is of a regimental charger. The ideal steed is one that will look well on parade, carry trappings to advantage, and be docile, and easy to train, without unnecessary nerves or fine-lady feelings.

The seven or eight horses regularly ridden by the Emperor are all splendid animals of their class and type. They include several big weight-carrying Irish and English hunters, and horses from the great governmental breeding establishments in Trakehnen and Hanover.

The direction of the whole complicated machinery in connection with the administration, financial and otherwise, of the royal stables, is in the capable hands of Baron von Reischach, the Kaiser's oberstallmeister, who formerly served in a similar capacity to the late Empress Frederic. He too, is a brilliant rider and an excellent judge of horseflesh, possessing a capacity for hard work and organisation upon which his difficult position makes frequent demands. He it is who effectively controls the various measures for the proper feeding, exercise and training of three hundred and sixty saddle-horses and carriage-horses, and who maintains discipline and efficiency among the small army of grooms, coachmen, and officials attached to the royal service.

To explain why the stables are royal, not imperial, it must be remembered that they are part of the appanage of the King of Prussia, not of the German Emperor, and all their expenses fall on the Prussian exchequer, not that of the empire.

Of the hundred saddle-horses belenging to the royal "marstall," or mews, the animals not in daily use—those still in training and those needed only at times of extra pressure—remain in the Potsdam stables adjoining the old Stadtschloss. The town of Potsdam lies half an hour by rail from Berlin, and twenty minutes by road from the Neues Palais, the summer residence of the Kaiser and his family. These stables were built by the father of Frederick the Great, the testy and energetic Frederick William II. of Prussia, who, indulging no esthetic tastes, and being nothing if not practical, converted what he considered an entirely useless and unnecessary orangehouse into a building capable of holding forty horses. At the same time he dug up all the flowers and shrubs of the palace garden and turned it into a graveled parade ground for the giant soldiers of whom he was so singularly fond. The parade ground still remains and every day the soldiers tramp backward and forward underneath the palace windows, while a small space in front of the stables is reserved as an exercise ground for the horses. These stables supply mounts for many foreign princes and officers, guests of the Emperor, who are invited every year to attend the big autumn manœuvres.

The gem and pet of the royal stables is the little red sorrel Arabian mare called Irene, purchased at a great price by the Kaiser as a gift to his only daughter. This beautiful little creature is the ideal of a lady's horse, and has been highly edncated in "haute ecole." She it was who, two years ago, on Christmas Eve, was taken up the steps and into the large hall of the Neues Palais to be presented to her future owner.

It is not often that the Kaiser is able to follow hounds, but once or twice during every season he manages to attend the meet of the royal hunt, at Loberitz. This pack of fox hounds hunts not foxes—they do not exist in the Mark Brandenburg—but two-year-old wild boars which are carted over for the royal forests. Usually his Majesty rides one of his English hunters Matador and Marlborough, fine gray horses both, quick movers and excellent jumpers. The pace on these occasions is almost always very fast. There are no fences to jump, but the quarry makes its way over some very rough country, and plenty of opportunity is found for plucky and skilful riding.

In the neighborhood of Potsdam and the Neues Palais, wide, smooth, level cart roads run for many miles under shady avenues of trees through the open, fanceless corn-fields. Their light, sandy soil makes them a fine galloping track, and they are much used by the court.

During the year ending the 30th June last, the gross profits of the Indian Bank Ltd., Madras, amounted to Rs. 49,104, and the net profit to Rs. 34,692.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrœa and dysentery, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

EMPIRE OF THE FUTURE.

Viscount Milner's Views.

THE CHILDREN AND DEPENDENCIES.

Viscount Milner addressed the members of the Royal Colonial Institute on June 16 at the Whitehall Rooms, Hotel Metropole. Sir Frederick Young presided, and among those present were Lord Monk Bretton, Sir G. S. Mackenzie, Sir J. Bevan Edwards, Sir E. Montague Nelson, Sir E. Noel Walker, Sir W. Mitchell, Sir W. Black, the Hon. T. H. Brassey, General Robinson, Vice-Admiral Henderson, Mr. Lever, M.P., Dr. Parkin, and Mr. J. S. O. Halloran (secretary).

Viscount Milner in the course of his address said he desired to put before his audience, in perhaps somewhat novel juxtaposition a number of facts and tendencies with which they were all familiar, but which perhaps for that very reason, were at times overlooked. If he had to give a title to his remarks it would be "The Two Empires." He often wished that with regard to the countries of which his Majesty was the Sovereign, plus the protectorates, we could have appellations to distinguish two contrasting types of States. He was thinking of the contrast between the self-governing communities of European blood and those of coloured races often enjoying some form of autonomy, but in the main subject to the United Kingdom. The British Empire included both. It was unlucky that we had no subtitle for the two groups. He did not ignore the fact that within the two great divisions—what he might call the dependent as distinguished from the self-governing Empire—there was a great variety, but on the whole certain features distinguished them one from the other. The antiquated phraseology which grouped together Australia and Singapore as Colonies was regrettable, and it would be of advantage if our language and administrative arrangements corresponded more closely with facts. His real point, however, was that turning from questions affecting the self-governing Empire to questions affecting the dependent Empire, or vice *versa*, we must experience a change of atmosphere. What happened in practice was that we went on from day to day doing the best we could, meeting difficulties in a haphazard way, without troubling to think out the situation as a whole. He did not deprecate that method—the founders of our Empire often built better than they knew. (Hear, hear.) They had seen trading settlements grow into Empires but it was well to realise our ultimate objects if we had any.

IMPERIAL STATESMANSHIP.

What were the aims of constructive Imperial statesmanship? Clearly there were two, diverse in character. One was to complement the desire for union, for practical co-operation, for a common policy in all the self-governing States. That was what was at the backs of people's minds when they spoke of the consolidation of the Empire, it was the idea underlying the Imperial Conference, though so far as the deliberations of that body went, they did not bring us sensibly nearer to its realisation. The other object was the retention and development of the dependent Empire, especially in India which was, and probably always would be, the greatest of our possessions. By development of Empire he meant making the most of it in every way, and not merely developing the natural resources of the country or the capacity of the people, including the capacity for self-government, as far as it could be carried subject to our supreme control and absolute Sovereignty. Personally, if he had to choose between the effective union of the great self-governing States of the Empire without the dependent States and the opposite, he would choose the former, but the bird in the hand was worth two in the bush. The dependent Empire was a great present fact, and we should be mad if, in the pursuit of any doubtful object, however attractive, we neglected the development and advance of those great possessions which were absolutely ours. (Hear, hear.) He did not suggest that there was any incompatibility between both ends. Success in the one was dependent on success in the other. There were, however, errors to be avoided. The first was the forgetting of the distinct nature of the problems to be faced, and believing that because distinct they were unconnected. They must avoid the errors of ignorance and inexperience and those of rigidity and want of imagination. He would not say that the capacity for native self-government in India should not have the scope it could, but the development of India must be on collateral lines, it must be more gradual in time, and development, and direction. We should lose no opportunity of interesting the other self-governing States of the Empire in the affairs of our dependent Empire. In the long run he could not picture the possibility of these islands alone being solely responsible for the dependent Empire, and carrying on the whole of the white man's burden as far as it fell on the British race. It was terrible that Englishmen going to live over-seas should cut themselves off from all part or lot in the affairs of the vast dominion in which, while resident in the Motherland, they were the rulers. Logically that was indefensible. As a race we could not afford to give up so much of our best blood and discharge it from further duty in respect of one of our greatest tasks.

THE BRITISH MAN'S BURDEN.

Therefore, it was essential to keep a grip of this principal, that in our management of the dependent Empire we of the United Kingdom were only the trustees for the whole of the British States. (Hear, hear.) It was true that younger people had their hands full of their own internal development, and had not risen to the conception of what was involved in the citizenship of a world-wide State, but that would not always be so. To him it appeared that if there were more inter-dependence there would be less misunderstanding. (Hear, hear.)

FAULTS ON BOTH SIDES.

He believed there were faults on both sides as between the United Kingdom and the Self-governing States. The Colonies were threatened with certain dangers but on the other hand they often meted out harsh and unreasonable treatment in their anxiety, confounding all classes in a common category. There was a great question which yet would arise as to the boundary of South Africa and the purely native territories beyond the Zambesi. These questions were still in their infancy, the fore-runners of a new chapter of Imperial development fraught with dangers and difficulties which would occupy a large space in the history of this century. To him the moral was the urgent need of a better organisation of the Empire. (Hear, hear.) It might be years before the younger States could share with us, but no doubt their interest in the dependent Empire was great and growing. Next to the affinity of race the strongest element in the Empire was pride in its extent and diversity, and those elements had great potency if one knew how to appeal to them. If the appeal was to be potent they must call the daughter peoples to their Councils. That would be one way in which to rescue Imperial problems from the corroding influence of party politics. (Cheers.) For the robustness and sanity of Colonial opinion in connection with these problems could do much. Above all, they required some body in which all the vast amorphous questions could be considered as a whole. There must be a central brain, and therefore, whatever questions affecting the future of the Empire he discussed, he always got back to this, that its maintenance was dependent on our capacity as a race to evolve some sort of new organisation suited to new conditions.

RITUALISM IN SOUTH INDIAN AGRICULTURE.

Some Interesting Customs.

Agriculture in South India is overburdened with a mass of ritualism that is really astounding, writes C. H. R., in the "Madras Mail". From start to finish, agricultural practice requires the performance of some rite or another. In the Tamil Districts the agricultural year commences with the Tamil month of "Chittirai" (April-May). On the 10th of that month (corresponding to about the 23rd April) the cultivators of a village consult a Valluvan, who fixes for them the kind of wood that they should cut and take away. He is supposed to settle the question as the result of astrological observations made on the commencement of the Tamil New Year's Day, which falls on the first day of Chittiarai (i.e., about the 13th of April). If the year commences on a particular day, a particular kind of wood is prescribed; if it falls on another, a different kind, and so on. Each cultivator then takes a little camphor, some incense, a few plantains and a cocoanut; and with others assembled for the purpose he proceeds to the forest, where he worships the tree he is about to cut by burning the incense and the camphor and offering the plantains and the cocoanut. Then he lops off the first branch, taking good care that it falls on the right side. In each year the side is different; prosperity to himself and his cattle is firmly believed to depend very much upon this. He then cuts away the required quantity of wood and takes it home. Another day is then selected, soon after the early rains of the same month, by the Valluvan, and it, the greatest event of the agricultural year occurs. Each ryot takes the wood he has selected for the plough, which is newly fitted up and taken to the field, where the bullocks are tied to it, and behind it stand other ploughs with teams of oxen tied to them while large crowds assemble round the teams. The principal ploughman then doubs the pair of oxen tied to the new plough, with aniline powder and turmeric paste; he lights camphor and burns incense before it, breaks a cocoanut and with it he makes an offering of a pot of jaggery water and parched grain and Bengal gram. Then he drives the plough across the field preceded by the other ploghmen, and after a few rounds the oxen are unyoked and the offerings distributed to those present. This is known as the ceremony of 'Poner Kattaradu' or ploughing with the golden plough. In recent years, on account of uncertainty of the rains, the fields have not uncommonly been ploughed beforehand, and on a chosen day the ceremony is formally performed and then the seed is sown. The ceremony must be and is observed before the sowing of the seed.

AN OFFERING TO THE CROP.

The cultivator is then occupied for some time with incessant ploughing and sowing in the fields, after which the rite of "Payir Kutti" is performed. When the seedlings are about a month old, the cultivator prepares to offer a ram to the growing crop. Poorer folk give one ram to the whole lot of grains sown by them, such as gingelly in Chittirai; "cambu avarai and towaraj" ("Cajanus Indukus)" all of which are sown in some parts of the country in the month of Vaiyasi (May June); "samai, varaghu and ragi" and caster seeds in Ani and Adi (June July); and July August) and horse gram in Purattasi (July August). In the month of Ani and Adi the Vulluvan is again consulted and a day chosen for the sacrificial rite. By that day the crops are about a month or month and a half old. At the selected time some food is cooked in the field in a new pot (known as "Pongal," literally, that which is boiled); the cultivator meanwhile gets some small stones and daubs them with aniline and turmeric dots and places them in a line or a circle, and worships them as the Muniswaran, or Lord of the Spirits. That done the ram is sacrificed before them. Before cutting its head off, the cultivator sprinkles some water on it and it must shake its head before the knife falls. If it does not shake its head, the animal is driven away, in which that case, it is understood that Muniswaran is not satisfied with the devotion of the cultivator, who never tries to repeat the sacrifice. Here I might note that the sacrifice of an animal is known in most Tamil Districts as "Pachai" (or the raw offering), as distinguished from "Pongal" (or the boiled offering) "Pachai Kudukkoradu" is the common name for the offering of an animal in sacrifice to the favourite deity of the cultivators.

As the crops are harvested, the sacrificial service really commences. Almost the first crop to be gathered in most places is gingelly, which ought never to be stored before the offering of an animal in sacrifice.

AN OMEN OF DEATH.

The gingelly is heaped in a corner, and, attracted by the smell, a snake or other reptile creeps into it. This is regarded as a very bad omen (the head of the family is to a certainty expected to die) and the whole heap is burnt. Portions of the dried-up gingelly are thrown from side to side and the rest is gathered. Then the worship of "Muniswara" is again performed and a goat is offered in sacrifice with an offering of "Pongal," and afterwards the grain is collected and stored. For "cumbu" the same ceremony is repeated in the month of "Puratttasi" when it is harvested. Ragi is heaped in Masi, and this requires the best of sacrifices that the cultivator can offer. Though the cultivator generally harvests this crop all at once in about "Arpisi" and "Kartikai" (September and October), it is not thrashed and heaped until "Masi" (February-March). The heap is raised in the specially chosen part of the field (known in Tamil as "kalam") which is washed with cow-dung and ornamented with geometrical and other designs in rice-powder (known commonly in Tamil as "Moggu"). As ragi is the most important crop to a ryot in several parts of the Madras Presidency, these designs deserve special attention. In one portion of the "kalam" a circle is drawn by means of some ashes and this is divided by two intersecting diameters. On this circle are drawn designs representing the chief agricultural implements. The ryot transfers the ragi stalks to the centre of the "kalam" so beautified, and leaves them there for three or four days to dry in the sun. Then it is arranged in a circular heap and thrashed with the aid of bullocks (tied together and called "Punai") which go round and round walking on the stalks. Then the straw is taken away and the ragi is separated from the chaff by winnows and heaped in an angular form ("Rasi"). To this heap some people offer a sheep in sacrifice as before described; others offer three kinds of animals a pig, a ram and a fowl, in succession to it, which is known as "Muppujai," or the offerings of the three. These offerings are, as usual, preceded by the worship of the heap itself, by the burning of incense and camphor, and by the offering of cocoanuts, whose milk is thrown on the heap. That done, the animals are seized by three different persons, who cut their heads off almost simultaneously, and go round the heap three times, the animals blood trickling on the heap the while, and then carry them away. The "Pongal" is also offered to the diety before these sacrifices. The significance of this "Muppulapujai" appears to be connected with its being the last of the crops brought into the cultivator's store These sacrifices are offered as much to the last crop harvested as to Mother Earth who has given the crops of the year. On that particular occasion she wants no offering, both boiled and raw, on a rather grander scale than usual. This completes the annual run of sacrifices so far as crops go, and until the next ploughing season commences the cultivator has no more bother on that account.

But he is not rid of his ritualism. When the crops are garnered, he is in a position to meet the demands of the village deities which keep watch and ward over the villages. Some of these are named Ponnamma (golden mother), Velliamma (silver mother), Pachaiamma (sapphire mother), and so on; others are known as Mariamma, (the goddess of small-pox and cholera). Eliamma (the boundary goddess), Kaliamma (the dread goddess fond of sacrifices), and so forth. These are only worshipped by agriculturists; but in the bigger villages and provincial towns some have been patronised by others as well, though there is no doubt they are agricultural deities. A consideration of the ceremonies performed and the ideas advanced as to the buffalo sacrifices performed in connection with them show that this is so. (The buffalo sacrificed in the Ceded Districts and elsewhere is replaced by a dedicated buffalo almost immediately, which is held to be the husband of

THE PARTICULAR VILLAGE GODDESS.

and venerated as such). One portion of the ceremony may be referred to here in particular. After the buffalo has been sacrificed, in which a Mala or a Madiga usually takes an active part, its blood and entrails are carried in an open widemouthed chatty through the streets by a Madiga. The pot contains all the nine different kinds of pulses, indicative of the agricultural nature of the feast. In some places, this programme is not adhered to and the pot and its contents is locked up in the shrine of the village goddesses. After a couple of days or so, the doors of the shrine are opened and the pot examined. If the pulses have sprouted well, it is sign that the goddess is pleased and will give health and plenty in the coming year to the villiagers; if not the reverse.

Ritualism also affects animals which are daily used by agriculturists in their work. The great day for them is Pongal, the great day for rejoicings and mutual greetings, a festival common to all India. On the day preceeding this festival a preliminary ceremony is observed in most Tamil villages. This is known as "Ammasaru Vakharadu." Rice and a fowl are offered to all the innumerable minor deities in the village, and donations are made to the larger temples. It is practically divided into three days, for three different kinds of enjoyment. The first day is the Pongol day proper, on which the men and women bathe early and wear new garments and boil rice with milk and jaggery in a new pot. When the milk boils over a vessel and flows over the right edge of the pot, the attentive elder of the household who is watching the pot pours handfuls of new rice into it crying aloud "Pongolo Pongal Pongolo, Pongal." Then the boiled rice is taken off the fire. A cowdung Pillaiyar (belly god) is made and placed in the courtyard of the house, where the whole ceremeny is performed, and a plantain leaf is spread before it. The rice is served on it, and with it part of a dish made of tamarind, chillies and "Cucubrix maxima"; and a sugarcane is also placed before it. Incense is then burnt and camphor lighted, and a cocoanut is broken; and Surya, the (Sun,) who changes his course on that particular day, is then invoked and the whole offered to him. Then all partake of the food prepared and go about enjoying themselves in all manners of ways.

THE DAY OF CATTLE.

The second day is set apart entirely to the cattle the greatest instruments of labour in primitive agriculture; the day, in fact, is known as the "Mattu Pongal" day. Each cultivator puts his cattle into a pen, which is decorated with mango leaves, and at one side two tall poles are set up to mark the entrance. Rice is boiled and the usual offering of cocoanut is made, camphor is lighted and incense burnt. Animal sacrifices are taboo at this feast. The person in charge of the pen fasts for the whole day, and after destributing the cooked food to all present in the name of the cattle the entrance is opened and the cattle are turned out. Some of these agriculturists are experts in herb-lore and medicine. When letting out the cattle, they sprinkle on them a solution of water and some medicinal plant, which makes the catle go peacefully off and graze near the fields instead of straying far away. This is also the occasion to tie money and a new cloth to the horns of some of the cattle, and those who can catch the cattle and secure the money and the cloth are regarded as the heroes of the day. There are believed to exist medicinal plants which, when smeared on the horns, will enable the animals to evade the eyes and limbs of the most astute of bull pursuers known to the village. With the Kallans of Madura the man who can untie the cloth and the money from a madly rushing Jellikat bull gains the good will of his lady love; a man, indeed, could never hope to marry without at least having once captured a maddened bull running its wild course. Most of these bulls have bells, garlands, ostrich feathers and a great many other things tied to them, and these add to their fiery spirit at the moment they are turned out from the pen. The third day is the feast of the calves, or the "Kannukutti Pongal" when the calves are turned out and subsequently penned. On the same day the breeding bulls, which roam freely about the fields throughout the year, are caught and the "Erudukatti" (or Bull Show) is celebrated with great "eclat." In the Salem District and thereabouts this is one of the most interesting rural events of the year. A study of these old customs shows that they are purely Dravidian in origin and owe but little to Brahmanic influence.

C. H. R.

REPRESENTIVES of all the leading industries in France will go to London in a body during the second week in August in order to spend a week sight-seeing at the Franco-British Exhibition.

UNSCRUPULOUS!

The term is not too strong. When the shopkeeper or chemist offers you an imitation of an article so close in its similarity, that you can hardly tell the difference he is not only unscrupulous, he is acting fraudulently. The manufacturer, by his industry and expenditure has created a demand for his goods, and the retailer, seeing the opportunity of making more profit, produces his imitation on every possible occasion. Frequently he states that the particular brand asked for is not in stock, but "This is just as good, sir; it is a little cheaper, and we sell a lot of it." Of course he does, so long as we are content to take what is offered, instead of insisting upon receiving the actual article to obtain which we entered the shop. When buying Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls, see that you get Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls. Insist on having the same, and refuse imitations, which are never *"just as good"*—although always termed *"quite as good."*

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls renew vitality, substitute strength for weakness, keen wits for dulled brains and transform the dejected or despondent into healthy minded, cheerful men and women. Price Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to The ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co., 155 Z, Market, BOMBAY, No. 2.

BY THE WAY.

DAYLIGHT UNDER A CLOUD.

There is no denying that the Daylight Bill underwent in Committee some rough usage at the hands of the representative of the Stock Exchange. The prospect of the prolongation of business hours by sixty minutes is not one that recommends itself either to the brokers or their clerks, but the question of cutting a similar amount off the beginning of the day in the case of business done with America does not seem to have been touched upon in the evidence. In any case it is at least remarkable that the London Chamber of Commerce has taken a diametrically opposite view of the practicability of the Bill and not London only but Sheffield and Manchester. It is also worth noting that the Liverpool Cotton Brokers though they find the proposals as unpalatable as the Stock Exchange, seem to think the difficulty not insurmountable. They have been taking measures in concert with the New York and New Orleans Exchanges to bring about an adjustment of the time in case the Bill passes.

THE SPREAD EAGLE.

M. Bose suggested, the other day, at a congress of Spiritualists in Paris that the mighty blocks which form the Pyramids were wafted into their places by an exercise of will on the part of Pharaoh, his head engineer and contractor, and his beneficed clergy. The latest news from Russia suggests that Pharaoh may have had a flying machine to do the work. A Russian, M. Tatarinoff, is said to have invented a machine which will lift a tenton rock "as an eagle does a lamb." Experience proves that the ancients anticipated most of our cherished inventions. The Chinese were already using balloons when Edward I. was chasing Robert Bruce about Scotland. Of course Rameses' knowledge of motors and liquid air was as "incomplete" as Mr. Harold Cox's knowledge of human nature, according to Mr. Asquith, but that he had considerable acquaintance with mechanics is shown by the existence of the Pyramids. If M. Tatarinoff's machine resembles an eagle or the escaped vulture which has been perambulating Surrey, it will be an interesting instance of natural evolution. M. Santos-Dumont began with the box-kite; this was followed by M. Esnault-Pelterier's seagull, and now we have the strongest flier of all, the eagle, sea-eagle for preference.

CHICAGO ANOMALIES.

There are many strange anomalies in the Chicago Convention for the election of a Republican candidate to contest the Presidential election, but the strangest of all to English eyes is the behaviour of the delegates. Imagine a crowd of sober respectable paterfamiliases, some of them churchwardens, others members of Parliament and peers, who are anxious, say, that Lord Morley should be appointed Premier, marching in gay attire down Piccadilly to the strains of a lively band and twirling parasols in time to the music. This is nothing more than the partisans of Mr. Knox did at Chicago. The explanation is to be found in the fact that the whole affair is a hollow mockery so far as the election goes. The time has passed when the delegates had any will of their own. They are mere speaking tubes, telephone wires, and, like all irresponsible persons, naturally give way to buffoonery. It is the nation, not they, who are electing Mr. Taft. The people of America have been steadily asserting themselves of late years, and throwing old machinery which stood in the way on the scrap heap. The primary elections are an instance. In these a delegate to a party meeting is elected, and the meeting chooses its candidates for the State legislature. Now in several States the primaries choose the candidate straight away. The State itself is beginning to be found a cramping institution, and the eyes of men are turning towards the national centre and the man who embodies the national ideal. All America is present in spirit at Chicago, and the delegates are men of straw. Hence the strange anomalies.

OWLS UNDER A BAN.

The usual crusade is going on at Home against the harmless necessary owl. The good he does in consuming endless voles, shrews, moles, and mice is ignored or forgotten; the evil laid to his charge is exaggerated a hundredfold. Your gamekeeper will have it that young pheasants are thrown into a panic at night by the hootings of the brown owl, and break their necks against wire nettting or smash their wings against the branches. If the owl were an hereditary foe of the peasant this might be credible but he is not and to ask us to believe that young pheasants have such susceptible nerves as to be suddenly frightened by a sound they hear every night as regularly as clockwork is to make too heavy a demand on our credulity. Then the West Cumberland foxhunters are just now asserting that Reynard is not responsible for all the lambs found killed on the hills but that the owl aids and abets him. This charge is even more ridiculous than the last. The probable culprits are the ravens which regularly hack out the eyes of sickly lambs on the Welsh hills. Of ravens there are a fair lot in the Cheviots and other North-country hills.

RISKS OF THE ALPS.

In this epoch of peace mountaineering exercises much the same fascination on our generation that war did upon our forefathers. There is the same excitement, the same sense of difficulties overcome, the same unconquerable attraction in submitting oneself to chance, fate, or whatever it may be called. After making every possible provision against danger, the climber is still to some extent at the mercy of the dread possibilities of the mountains. The latest telegrams from the Alps remind us that it is not only lack of caution that brings disaster. The too adventurous seeker after wild flowers slips on the grassy slope, and is hurled to destruction, it is true. German ladies who imagine they can climb in high-heeled boots, light blouses, and open work silk stockings come to grief as a matter of course, especially when a snowstorm, supervenes. But the snowstorm which puts a stop to such mad adventures also kills the old experienced mountaineer. Nobody could have been more cautious or better equipped for climbing than the late Mr. R. L. Nettleship, yet the mountains climed him as a victim. The rope itself, though a great protection is also a great leveller, and subjects the surest foot to chances given by less able companions, as has been found time and time again in climbing Scafell. But no Englishman is worthy of the name who is afraid to take risks.

CONSTABULARY DOGS.

Collars of honour for heroic police dogs were the most interesting of the prizes awarded by the French Society for the Protection of Animals. These super numerary policemen prove so successful in Paris that they might well be experimented with in some of the worst districts of London, where a constable is apt to be severely kicked and battered before help arrives. One of the French dogs captured a dangerous burglar, and another, a Great Dane, assisted in laying three thieves by the heels. It is worthy of note that the French Society, which has for its immediate object the promotion of kindness to dogs and other animals, thinks it not inconsistent to encourage the use of dogs in a responsible position. In reality there is a logical nexus between the two ideas. The higher the responsibility laid upon an animal the better it will be treated. In some respects we treat animals better than they do in Paris. We do not hurry stray dogs and cats straight into the lethal chamber at Battersea without giving their owners or a playful stranger a chance of saving their lives. This being the case we could not hesitate to use these in as responsible positions as they do in Paris.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE COLOURS OF EVENING GOWNS.

Nothing could be bolder or more revolutionary than the choice of colours where the evening gowns are concerned, and many of the leading couturieres have earned as unquestionable a right to be dubbed artists as the most enthusiastic and successful master of pigments and brushes. Perhaps one of the most effective alliances of colour seen this season has shown itself in the case of the beautiful gown worn by Lody Sarah Wilson at the dinner party given by Lady Farquhar, and which was made by Miss Francis, 78, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square, W. The basis of the toillette was the palest wild-rose pink charmeuse, clinging to the figure like the calyx of a bud and fashioned in the princess style, the skirt being lightly veiled with a tunic of transparent pink net scooped away in apron from right across the front, and falling over the train in a cascade at the back. This was edged all round with a narrow fringe of crystal beads and silver bugles, like tiny icices sparkling in the sun, and headed with two rows of opaque milk-white beads of microscopical dimensions.

THE CRUX OF THE TOILETTE.

The corsage of the gown, however, represented the crux of the toilette, the satin folds being draped very softly over the bust and giving place to a transparent guimp of pale pink tulle, like a diaphanous sunset cloud, which was held in place with castellated bands of thick crystal bugles of immense size laid side by side with no space between, so as almost to resemble a sheet of water. These were edged with diamond dewdrops and crystal beads, hung with a six-inch fringe of the same, mingled with Roman pearls the hiatus between the "battlemants" being filled in with cobweb festoons of the same, while three narrow sparkling chains of the diamonds sewn to a transparent bad of pink tulle formed the jewelled strap which passed over the shoulders, and from which were hung light transparent chiffon sleeves edged with dewdrops. A magnificent sash of glowing geranium red chiffon was swathed acorss the bust, being brought from the left shoulder to the waist, which it encircled at the back, and was brought up again to the bust, where it was confined with a huge chou of pink tulle, the long ends finished with heavy silver tassels, floating to the hem of the skirt.

LACE GLOVES.

It is good to note that the long sleeve is being universally adopted for day wear, and the short elbow manchase, which entailed such prodigality in the matter of long gloves, and which drove the girl on a small dress allowance to the brink of despair is being almost universally discarded. Numbers o the new sleeves are made entirely of gauged transparent net, the fulness terminating in a little gathered frill, which runs down the outside seam from the shoulder to the wrist, and the woman who is conscious of angularity in this respect is not likely to discard the chance of covering up her imperfection in a manner at once smart and becoming. Tight lace or muslin sleeves tucked all the way down and fitting over the lower part of the hand are equally in favour while the cool and simple method of wearing long lace gloves which is being adopted in Paris for young girls with both enthusiasm and success might well be imitated on this side of the Channel where the sleeve of medium length is concerned. A return has, besides, been made to gloves of white glace kid, which were abandoned to a great extent last season in favour of other colours all fantasies in the matter of coloured kid except the more subdued shades of dove-grey and beaver being abanboned for the nonce. Lavender gloves are, however, an exception, and have been revived this season to a great extent, their popularity, being likely to recall the days of our mothers' youth, when lavender and straw-coloured kid gloves found an honoured place in the scented sachets and inlaid glove-boxes of every woman who aspired to be well dressed.

LATEST WILLS.

Famous Composer's Eatate.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

Among the latest wills are the following:—

Mr. Simon Sidney Hill (79), Langford House, Langford, Somerset; native of Bristol, of Messrs. Savage and Hill, colonial and general merchants, of London, Port Elizabeth, and Cape Town. Left £150 per annum to his steward, John Durban Loveless; £150 and £75 per annum to his secretary, William Charles Gallop; £50 and £52 per annum to his upper housemaid, Sophie Redding; and £400 to the Wesleyan Missions, Gloucester. He directed that no crape should be worn at his funeral, and no mourning coaches used. He left bequests of from £1,500 to £10,000 to a number of nephews and other relatives, and the residuary estate, after accumulating for three years on trust, for his nephew, Mr. Thomas James Hill, for life, with successive remainder to other relatives £246,952

Mr. Frederick Thresher Giles (76), Marsh House, Bentley, Hants. Left £3 000 to his wife, and the income during her life from £30,000 Consols; £200 to his cook, Jane Paine; £150 to his bailiff, John Kingsmill; and £50 each to his housekeeper, Rhoda Short, and his coachman, William Walker. Residue of his estate, subject to a number of family bequests, he left, to his nephew, Gilbert Ward Harrap £224,645

Mr. Jacques Blumenthal (79), Queen's House, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, and the Chalet, Bluementhal, Switzerland; composer of "Sunshine and Rain," "My Queen," and many other songs, left £5,000 each to his sister Rosalie Lily and his brother Julius Bluementhal, and his estate on trust for his wife for life, with power of appointment. In default of appointment by her he bequeathed £200 to his wife's maid, Kate Hunter; £100 each to his cook, Martha Appleton, and his butler, Alban Ayley; £3,000 to the Archbishop of Westminister for Catholic education institutions; £2,000 to the Royal Academy of Music for two scholarships; £3,000 to the Royal College of Music, for a scholarship; £2,000 to the Royal Society of Musicians, for charitable purposes; £2,000 to the Roman Catholic Bishop of Brisbane, Queensland, for such purposes as he shall determine; £500 each to the Normal College of Music, Norwood, and the Society of British and Foreign Musicians, for the Widows and Orphans' Fund. He left to the Royal Society of Musicians all his copyrights, and the ultimate residue, subject to certain provisions to Sir George Corbet Gore, Gerald Ralph Gore, and Arthur Montague Barnard, in equal shares (British estate) £82,387

Lieut.-Colonel Frederick William John Dugmore (80), the Manor House, Hamble, Hants; late of the Scots Guards. Left £150 each to his sailing master, James Moody, and his butler-Charles Clarke, and £50 to his gardener, William Saunders £28,797

Mr Archibald Richard Trew, 167, Erithan Grove, Forest Gate, Essex, retired licensed victualler, left £5 0 to his wife, £1,000 each to Elizabeth Sarah Tucker and Elizabeth Ann Oxford, and the residue upon trust for his wife for life, with remainder as to £1,000 to the said Elizabeth Ann Oxford, and £4,000 on trust for the said Elizabeth Sarah Tucker, to whom he left the ultimate residue of his estate £27,941

Captain Francis Edward Greaves (68), Plaisett House, Ringmer, Sussex, formerly of 15, Powis-square, Brighton, and well known in Derbyshire ... £15,626

Mr. Alfred Leftwich, The Hut, Mitcham Common, and James-street, Dranbeth, S. E., bacon curer £15,762

Mr. Samuel Holmes Sleigh, Manor House, Queen's Park, Chester, and formerly of Ellerton Grange, Selop £15,117

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

"AUTOS THAT PASS IN THE AIR."

In our issue of February 9, 1907 says a Scientific American we described a somersaulting automobile apparatus which was popularly known as the "autobolide" and which was one of the most thrilling attractions of the Barnum and Bailey circus in that year. Exciting as the "auto-bolide" undoubtedly was, the exigencies of novelty demanded something new for this season, and if possible something even more startling. The inventor of the apparatus, Mr. Maurice Garanger, a civil engineer by training, therefore set about the task of eclipsing his previous effort. The result is a novel apparatus, which from the fact that it necessitates the employment of two cars instead of one, is called "Autos That Pass in the Air."

The actual mechanism for projecting the two cars into the air is exactly the same as that of the "autobolide." One car is made to describe a somersault, while the other flies beneath it, and safely lands before the somersault is completed. To understand the mechanical principle involved, a brief recapitulation of our previous article is necessary.

Upon an inclined chute a pair of broad tracks are carried. Only the front wheels of the somersaulting car rest on these tracks; the rear of the car is carried by two rollers mounted directly on the rear axle and riding on the tops of two rails placed between the two broad tracks for the front wheels. The two rails on which the rear rollers travel terminate in a much sharper upward curve than the bread tracks. Hence, while the forward end of the car, travelling on the front wheels, follows the main track, the rear end is pitched upward by the rails. The car therefore describes a forward somersault. The second car does not somersault, but travels in an upright position along a curve from the end of the chute to the landing platform. All four wheels travel on the broad tracks previously mentioned; the rails play absolutely no part in the second car's performance.

Now, in order that the first car may describe its somersault and the second travel along its path without colliding the travel of each must be nicely timed. How this problem was solved, the diagram on the front page clearly explains.

THE SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM.

If the two cars are started together they will collide at the point A; if the second car is started after the first car by an incorrect interval it may collide with the first car at the point B. The time between A and B in a straight line is ½ second. In somersaulting the first car requires 1 1/5 seconds to pass from A to B. Hence, we have the problem: If the somersaulting car travels from A to B in 1 1/5 seconds, and the second car in ½ second, how much later must the second car start in order that it may not collide with the first car at B and may roll off the landing platform in ample time to permit the somersaulting car to alight? It was mathematically possible to calculate how much later the second car ought to start; and this Mr. Garanger did. The computation gave him a theoretical interval of 3/10 of a second as the time which must elapse before the second car should start. This value, however, did not take account of the friction of moving parts which was supposed to be the same for the two cars. The second car was automatically released by the first car by the tripping of a lever at a predetermined point in the chute. Time was necessarily consumed in transmitting the power from the releasing device to the latch which held the second car. In order to ascertain how much time was consumed Mr. Garanger ingeniously resorted to the moving picture machine. He took photographs of the cars at the rate of twenty a second. Thus he discovered their exact relative positions for each twentieth of a second, and ascertained how far the second car was from its true position. In one of these moving picture experiments the cars actually collided at the point B, and tumbled together on the landing patform because no allowance had been made for the time lost in transmitting the power from the lever released by the first car to the catch by which the second car was held. That lost time from the moving picture film, was found to be 1-5 of a second. Hence, by starting the first car only 1-10 of a second before the second car, and allowing 1/5 of a second for the operation of the release, the exact interval of 3/10 of a second was obtained, on the maintenance of which the safety of the performance depends. Hence, when the first car is at A, 1 1/5 second distant from B, the second car is 1/2+3/10=4/5 of a second from B. The interval of 3/10 of a second allows not only for the time lost in power transmission, but also for the entire authomobile bodies to avoid each other at B, and not merely for their centers of gravity to clear.

The chute is 27 metres (88·56 feet) long. Since the cars travel at the rate of 12 meters a second, at the end of the curve, the entired performance lasts just 5 seconds.

In conclusion, it should be stated that the second car rolls off the landing platform, while the first or somersaulting car drops on all four wheels on the platform and remains there. The enormous living force of the car is taken up by twelve powerful coiled springs carrying a platform, each spring absorbing a shock equivalent to a weight of 2,200 pound, (1,000 kilos) and compressing one foot when the somersaulting car lands.

LEATHER SHOES FOR HORSES.

A new market for leather, according to Le France Parleur, is to be found in Australia, concerning which this French journal says:

In districts of Australia the horse is shod with leather instead of iron. The feet receive better support. This novelty is employed only in regions where the ground is permanently covered with grass or fine sand. In a country like Australia, where stocks are sometimes scarce and a horseman may experience great difficulty at a critical moment in finding a horse-shoe, such an innovation is a useful novelty. With extra shoes whose weight is a trifle and which can be fitted without trouble, it is practicable to travel without fear of the horse losing its shoe and being injured. Though the leather shoe is more expensive than the ironshoe, the higher price is repaid by the advantages gained.

In some quarters the horses were never shod with iron. Probably shoes, like drivers, will be supplied before long, thus avoiding the disagreeable experience of a horse's hoof wearing too rapidly. It is not impossible the innovation will soon extend to every country where the nature of the soil permits it to be used.

FIRST ENGLISH POTATO GARDEN.

In the garden of "Elizabeth's House," Brixton Hill, now about to be pulled down, are said to have been grown the first potatoes in England. A rival site, however, is that of Lord Burghley's old garden in the Strand. In favour of the former it may be said that Sir Walter Raleigh, who shares with Sir Francis Drake the honour of first introducing the potato into England, lived at Brixton near. Elizabeth's House" Formby, in Lancashire, also claims the honour of being the site of the first culture of the potato in this country. They are said to have been grown there by a Formby man, who sailed with Sir Walter. The earliest cultivation of the potato in the British islands was probably at Youghal, on the south coast of Ireland, where this great navigator had an estate.

TAILORING!!

A POINTED TALK TO MEN!!!

The Prices of our Suits will do their own talking, the workmanship will speak to you with an eloquence all its own while the cut and fit of all garments turned out by us is "Sans Raproche."

Specialities in Shooting and Sporting Suits, made from suitable materials. Prices from Rs. **25-8** to **50-0** Complete.

Golfing Suits, for all climes made from Tweeds or Flannel Suitings. Prices, Rs. **25-8** to **50-0.**

Covert Coats, made to order from a fine range of covert shades of Coating. Prices, Rs. **35-8, 45-0, 55-0.**

Dress Suits in newest materials, made to order in any size. Prices from Rs. **45-0** to **75-0** each.

Riding Breeches and Covert Coats, a speciality, made to order from suitable materials. Coats from Rs. **30-0** to **60-0** complete Riding Breeches according to the kind of material required. Samples on application.

Racing Coats, in quite the newest materials, made to order in any sizes. Price, Rs. **39-8, 47-8** and **55-0.**

PARRY SMITH & CO.,

OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

London, July 3.] [Bombay, July 4.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
per cent. Consols ...	88	un	chgd
do. Rentes	95 1/4		1/4
do. Sterling Loan ...	100 1/4	un	chgd
do. Govt. Securities ...	63 9/16	un	chgd
Silver in London ...	24 13/16	un	chgd
Do. do. 2 months' hence	24 13/16		1/16
Do. in New York ...			
change on London at Paris ...	25·12 1/2	un	chgd
Do. do do. Berlin.	20·38 1/4		1/2
Do. do. do. New York.			
count Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	since	28th May
Do. Short London Bills.			
3 months' sight	1 1/4	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills.			
Do. 6 months' sight	2 1/4	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	1 5/8	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 3/4	un	chgd
erest Day-to-day Loans ...	5/8		1/8
Do. 7-day Market Loans	1	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)...1s. 3 23-32d. unchgd.
Bills on Calcutta ...Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 3 29-32d.
Closing tone of Silver:—Quiet.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay ... ... £ 40,000
Gold to Bombay ... ... £ 20,000

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending Thursday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	...£38,600,000	Dec. £ 800,000
Public Deposits	...£ 9,600,000	Dec. £ 600,000
Other Deposits	...£51,200,000	Inc. £5,000,000
Government Securities	£15,200,000	unchgd £ .....
Other Securities	...£36,300,000	Inc. £6,300,000
Notes and Gold	...£27,100,000	Dec. £1,800,000

The Bank's Reserve is 44 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	Quiet and easier.	
Futures	...Flat.	
East Indian	...Dull.	
Manchester	...Dull.	
Total Sales	3,000	Bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export	300	,,
Imports	7,000	,,
Mid-Americans ...	...6·27—08	
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	7 3/4	unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices :—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·52	5·12	5·00	4·96	4·91
—03	—14	—12	—08	—08
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.		Mar.-Apl.
4·89	4·87	4·88		4·89
—07	—07	—06		—06

Today's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 7,000 Bales.
Week's receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports... 55,000 ,,
Do. Exports to Great Britain ... 19,000 ,,
Do. do. to France and Continent ... 14,000 ,,
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports 253,000 ,,
Do. do. at Interior Ports 166,000 ,,
Week's Exports to Japan ... Nil

New York—
Markets closed.
New Orleans :—
Cotton Stock in London ... ... 6,840 Bales.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Broach	d.	5 13/16
Fine F. G. Broach	d.	5 11/16
Good Broach	d.	5 3/16
Fine Bhownagger	d.	5 1/16
F. G. Bhownagger	d.	4 15/16
Good Bhownagger	d.	4 13/16
Fine Oomras	d.	5 1/16
F. G. Oomras	d.	5
Good Oomras	d.	4 7/8
Good M. G. Oomras	d.	4 13/16
Fine M. G. Oomras	d.	5 1/16
Fine Bengals	d.	4 7/8
F. G. Bengals	d.	3 15/16
Good Bengals	d.	3 13/16
Fine M. G. Bhownagger ...	d.	5 1/16
Good Madras Westerns C.I.F.—3 13/16d.		
F. G. F. Tinnevelly C. I. F.—4 1/16d. Sellers.		
Months—July-August.		
Fair Coconadas—C. I. F.—3 13/16d.		
Coconada Ginned—C.I.F.—3 13/16d.		
Good Khandeish	d.	4 3/16
F. G. Khandeish	d.	4 5/16

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Low Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85 o/o ex-ship 57 July-Aug.—Dunkirk—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet.
Linseed :—
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 47 1/4 July-Aug.—Havre —Buyers—Canal.
Tone of Linseed—Steady.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
Bars Gold Bullion	Rs. 1,53,600	London	Yokohama Bank
Bars Silver ...	77,320		
Bars Gold Bullion	38,400	do	Comptoir National
Bars Gold Bullion	1,53,600	do	Chartered Bank
Sovereigns	42,000	Port Said	Mercantile Bank
Bars Silver.	2,33,421	London	International Bank
Bars Silver	8,44,139	do	Hongkong Bank
Bars Gold Bullion	6,769	Marseilles	Grumberg Bros
Bars Silver ...	1,54 955	London	National Bank
Bars Silver ...	1,16,386	do	Bank of Bombay
Bars Silver.	3,09,578	do	Indian Specie Bank
Bullion Rs ...	6,200	Aden	N. Gokuldas
Bullion Rs.....	2,490	Muscat	G. H. Natho
Bullion Sovs...	135	Bahrein	Sundry Importers
Bullion	14,365		
Bars Silver...	50	Aden via London	Yokohama Bank

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Monday Evening.] [4th July, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Money :—
Bank of England... 2 per cent. from 28th May
Bank of Bengal ... 4 per cent. ,, 2nd July.
Bank of Bombay... 5 per cent. ,, 2nd ,,
Bank of Madras ... 7 per cent. ,, 16th June

Money :—
Borrowers for two months at 3 1-2 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—
There has been no change in quotations to-day and being mail day there has been very little business doing. All Banks are sellers of telegraphic transfers at 1s. 3 27-32d. and demand Bank bills at 1s. 3 7-8d. but there is only a small enquiry. Credits are scarce at 1s. 4d. 3 months' sight. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

C. T. on London	...	1s. 3 27/32d.
Demand Draft	...	1s. 3 7/8d.
Credits—3 months' sight..	...	1s. 4d.
Do. 6 months' sight—	...	1s. 4 1/8d.
Do 2 months' sight—Francs		187 3/4
Do 2 months' sight. Marks		137
Hongkong—30 days' sight...		135 1/2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...		151 3/4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...		181 1/2

Government Paper :—
There has been scarcely any business doing in this market to-day. Quotations opened at 95 7-8 for cash and the settlement and close unchanged. Calcutta market is also quiet at 95 15-16 ready.

We quote :—

Cash	..	Rs. 95-14
1st Settlement	...	,, 95-14

Bullion :—
The London Bar silver quotations are advised as unchanged for ready at 24 13-16 and 1-16 down for two months' delivery at 24 13-16. Locally the market has been quiet. Ready bars opened at 63 15-16 ex-duty but nothing has been done. Forward rates are as noted below. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	5	3
Australian Bar Gold	24	5	3
Bombay Bar Gold	24	2	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	4	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	63	15	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	63	15	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	64	0	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—
The American markets were closed yesterday but advices received from Liverpool this morning were decidedly easier. Locally, however, there is little change in prices but the tone of the market is weak. There is very little doing. It being Saturday the Rooms at Colaba were closed, but a small business was done in ready cotton at easier rates.

QUOTATIONS :—	OLD CROP. Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	235	July
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti.	218	
Fine M. G Damangaum-Pulgaon.	211	
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	205	
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	205	
Fine M. G. Juttia ...	198	
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	193	
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	199	
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	189	
Good Westerns ...	199	
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	228	

NEW CROP.	Rs.	Delivery.
Good M. G. Broach ...	238	March/09
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti ...	218	Jan/09
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon...	211	,,
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	205/6	,,
Fine M. G. Amraoti... ...	205/6	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	193	,,
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	180	,,
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	179	,,

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Quiet but steady.	
Estimated Sales	4,000	bales.
Total Imports	5,000	,,

Future Delivery Prices :—

J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.
5·50	5·18	5·00	4·97	4·92
—02	—01	ungd	+01	+01
D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.		Mar-Apl.
4·90	4·88	4·89		4·90
+01	+01	+01		+01

The Bombay Mails of the 20th ulto. arrived at Brindisi on the evening of the 2nd inst.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The market is quiet with a small business passing.
We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	8	6	0 B. T.
September	,,	8	14	0 R. T.

Rapeseed :—
The market is dull with very little enquiry
We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore...	Rs.	9	1	0 B. T.
,, ,, Delhi ...	,,	9	3	0 ,,
,, Yellow Guzerat ...	,,	10	3	0 ,,
,, ,, Cawnpore...	,,	10	1	0 ,,

Poppyseed :—

Ready	Rs.	10	8	0 B. T.

Tone.—Quiet.
Castorseed :—

Ready...	Rs.	31	0	0

Tone—Quiet but steady.
Cottonseed :—

Ready...	Rs.	28	0	0

Tone.—Steady.
Mowraseed :—

Ready	Rs.	5	10	0 B. T.

Tone—Firm.
Wheat :—

White Delhi, July	Rs.	6	5	0 R. T.
,, ,, Aug-Sept ...	,,	6	4	0 ,,
New White Delhi, April-May	,,	5	7	0 ,,

Tone.—Steady.
Arrivals:—"Musician."

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,400	
India	65	
Indian Specie Bank	564	
Mills :—		
David	355	August.
Manockji Petit	2,122 1/2	Aug.
Presses :—		
New Mofussil	635	
Miscellaneous :—		
Badham Pile & Co	126	
Colaba Land and Mill... ...	1,070	
Marcks and Co.	126	
Treacher & Co	580	
Railways :—		
Ahmedabad-Prantej	567/4	
Amritsar-Patti	118	
Tapti-Valley	417/4	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	1,962	bales.
Wheat	8,900	cwts.
Linseed	2,738	,,
Rapeseed	1,614	,,
Gingellyseed	350	,,
Poppyseed	2,733	,,
Groundnuts	110	,,
Castorseed	2,672	,,
Rice	1,560	,,
Myrabolams	220	,,
Cottonseed	1,226	,,
Mowraseed	1,521	,,
Gram	279	,,
Sowrce	nil.	
Moke	141	,,

LONDON MARKETS.

London, July 4.] [Bombay, July 5.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	88 2/16	2/16	
3 do. Rentes ...	95 1/4	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	100 1/4		
3½ do. Govt. Securities...	63 9/16		
*Bar Silver in London ...	24 13/16		
Do. do. 2 months' hence	24 13/16		
Do. in New York ...	closed		
Exchange on London at Paris	25·12 1/2	un	chgd
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·38 3/4	1/2	
Do. do. do. New York	closed		
Discount Bank of England Rate	2 1/2 o/o	since	28 May 08.
Discount Short London Bills.			
3 months' sight ...	1 1/4	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills.			
6 months' sight ...	2 1/4		
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	1 5/8		
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 3/4		
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	5/8		
Do. 7-day Market Loans ...	1		

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 23/32d.
*Closing tone of Silver—Quiet.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	Quiet and easier.	
Futures	Quiet but steady.	
East Indian	Quiet.	
Manchester	Dull	
Total Sales	2,000	Bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	300	,,
Imports	5,000	,,
Mid-Americans	6·21—06	
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown ...	7 5/8—1/8	

Future Delivery Prices :—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·55	5·23	5·07	5·00
+03	+04	+07	+04
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March Mar-Apr.
4·94	4·91	4·96	4·91 4·92
+03	+02	+03	+03 +03

New York :—
Markets closed.
New Orleans :—
Cotton Total *Visible Supply* .. 2,010,000 Bales.
,, ,, ,, East Indian 193,000 ,,
,, Quantity in Sight ...11,150,000 ,,

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales	73,000	Bales
,, Sold on Speculation	5,000	,,
,, Sold for Exportation	59,000	,,
,, Amounts forwarded to Consumers	13,000	,,
,, Actual Exports	33,000	,,
,, Week's Imports	566,000	,,
,, Stock	200	,,
Surat's Week's Sales	.....	
,, Sold on Speculation	100	,,
,, Sold for Exportation	2,800	,,
,, Amounts forwarded to Consumers	.....	
,, Actual Exports	3,000	,,
,, Week's Imports	16,000	,,
,, Stocks	99,000	,,
Afloat Americans	18,000	,,
,, Indian		

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi C. I. F.—38½ July-Agust—Hull —Sellers.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Brown Cawnpore 51½ July-August—Antwerp—Sellers

MISCELLANEOUS.

Rubber :—
Para Rubber 3s. 11½d.—Value.

THE MADRAS MARKET.

Banks.

Bank of Madras...	1,130	
Bangalore Bank...	*Sellers*	120
Commercial Bank	*Sellers*	15
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref ...		60

Mills and Presses.

Bangalore Woollen, Cotton, & Silk...	*Buyers*	90
Do. do. 6 per cent Deb. 1910 ...		1.000
Buckingham Mill 7 o/o Pref. 1st Jan.July... ...		105
Do. do. do. 31st Dec, ...		1.100
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1909 ...		1.000
Carnatic		525
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1913		1.000
Coimbatore Spinning & Weaving ...	*Seller*	152-8
Coral		170
Jamalamudugu Press		400
Madras United S. W. & M. ...		2,800
Madura	*nom.*	200
Mysore Spinning & Manufactuering ...		550
Tadpatri Press (Ord.)		104
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.		500
Tinnevelly		450
Tirupur Press		

Miscellaneous.

Arbuthnot's Industrials 6 p. c. Cum. Pref. ...		40
Burmah Oil Coy.		88/-
Cochin State Railway 5 o/o Loan (1911)	*Sellers*	100
Ditto ditto 4 o/o Loan (1918) ...		98
Deccan Sugar and Abkari, Ld. (Ord.)	*...Sellers.*	
Ditto 7 per cent 1st Mort. Deb. (1913) ...		950
Ditto ditto (1909) ...		1.000
E. I. Distilleries & Sugar Factories (Ord.) ...		9s. 6d.
Do. 5 per cent, Deb. ...	*Sellers*	£100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...	*Buyers*	12s.
East Indian Tea & Produce...		20s.
Indian Aluminium	*Sellers*	90
Indian Cycle and Engineering 7 percent. Deb.		90
Malabar Timber Yard & Saw Mills ...	*Sellers*	100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.	*Sellers*	90
McDowell and Co. (Ord.)	*Sellers*	150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref ...	*Sellers*	97
Madras Electric Tramways ...	*...nom*	£1
Madras Electric Tramway 5 per cent. Debs		£97
Madras Electric Supply Corpn. (10s. paid) ...12s. 6d.		
Do. 5 per cent Construction Debentures...96		
Massey and Co. (Ord.)		125
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.		100
Mysore Chromium	*Seller*	35
New Mysore Manganese		...15s. 6d.
Oakes and Co. (Ord.)		100
Do. 5 per cent. Debentures 1910...	*Sellers*	100
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	*Sellers*	100
Cotacamund Municipal 6 per cent. Debs.	*Buyers*	100
Oriental Benefit and Deposit Society ...		11-8
Peninsular Mineral (Rs. 80 paid)...	*Sellers*	72
Ramnad Raj Sterling 5 per cent.		£101
Rangoon Oil		70
Sivaganga Zemindary 5 per cent. Bonds		£100
Smith, W. B. & Co. (Ord.)		120
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	*Sellers*	105
South Indian Railway Debentures		£122
Do. (Capital Stock, 1911)... ...		£102
Southern India Rubber (Rs. 75 paid) ...		80
Shell Transport and Trading Company		xd. 65/-
Do. 5 per cent. Preference		£ 94
Shimoga Manganese	*Sellers*	50
Spencer and Co. (Ord.)	*Buyers*	150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.		107
Tanjore District Board 4 per cent. Loan ...		95
United Coffee Growers		50
Vizianagram Mining		20s.

INDIAN GOLD MINES.

Anantapur Gold, 17s. 6d. paid ...	...16s. 9d.
Balaghat, fully paid	... 5s. 6d.
Do. 10 o/o Preference fully paid	...17s. 3d.
Burma Ruby Mines	... 8s.
Champion Reef, fully paid ...	... 5s. 3d.
Deccan Goldfield Develop. (7s. 6d. paid)	... 1½d.
Dharwar Gold, fully paid... ...	...3s. 3d.
Dharwar Reefs, (15s. paid) ...	... 1s. 6d.
Glenrock	... 1½d.
Goldfields of Dharwar	... 2s. 3d.
Goldfields of Mysore	1½d.
Hosur Gold Mines (17s. 4d. paid) ...	... 1½d.
Hutti (Nizam's), fully paid ...	...23s. 9d.
Hyderabad (Deccan)	... 40s.
Indian Mines Syndicate (3s. 4d. paid) ...	4½d.
Kempinkote (New), fully paid ...	... 4½d.
Mysore Gold, fully paid	...97s. 6d.
Mysore Reefs (Ord.)	... 4s. 14d.
Mysore West (19s. paid)... ...	... 9d.
Mysore Wynaad (19s. paid) ...	... 9d.
Nanjungod, fully paid	*Sellers* Rs. 7-8.
Nundydroog, fully paid	... 22s. 6d.
Ooregum, fully paid (Ordinary) ...	... 9s. 3d.
Ooregum Preference, fully paid ...	...16s. 3d.
Sangli, 15s. paid	... 2s. 9d.
Shimoga Goldfield...	*Buyers* Rs. 5
Topuldodi (Nizam's) 15s. paid ...	*Nom.*

Returns for June.

MADRAS, July 4.

The following are the Indian Gold Mines returns, for last month :—

Balaghat, 4,550 tons of ore crushed, yielded 2,223 ozs., gold ; 4,368 tons tailings, cyanided 326 ozs ; making a total yield of 2,550 ozs ; compared with 2,606 ozs. in May, 2,605 ozs. in April.

Nundydroog.—7,250 tons of ore crushed, yielded 6,237 ozs. gold ; 5,018 tons tailings, cyanided 423 ozs ; making a total yield of 6,660 ozs., compared with 6,534 ozs. in May, 6,466 ozs. in April.

Ooregaum—10,101 tons of ore crushed, yielded 6,019 ozs. of gold ; 9,989 tons tailings, cyanided 992 ozs.; making a total yield of 7,011 ozs., compared with 6,659 ozs. in May, 6,645 ozs. in April.

Mysore.—16,150 tons ore crushed, yielded 15,264 ozs. gold ; 14,888 tons tailings, cyanided 2,037 ozs ; making a total yield of 17,301 ozs., compared with 17,501 ozs. in May, 17,434 ozs. in April.

Champion Reef.—14,250 tons ore crushed, yielded 7,706 ozs. gold, 18,783 tons tailings, cyanided 2,402 ozs.; making a total yield of 10,108, ozs., compared with 10,124 ozs. in May, 10,187 ozs. in April.

Dharwar Reefs.—1,350 tons ore crushed, yielded 681 ozs. gold, compared with 666 ozs. in May ; the average value of tailings was 3 cwts. 19 grs. These are still being attacked. The greater portion of amended tailings plant has been delivered on the Mine and its erection is being pushed on with all possible speed.

THE SHANGHAI YARN MARKET.

Messrs. Phirozsha B. Petit and Co. writing from Shanghai on June 6 report on the yarn market as follows :—

Since we wrote last there has been a rather better feeling in the Indian yarn market and quite a good business has been done. During the first week, the market ruled rather quiet and only 2,400 bales changed hands. But the second half of the period under report met with a good inquiry for No. 10s. and No. 20s. from Szechuen merchants. The aggregate of sales during the fortnight is reported as 7,350 bales, the greater portion of which consists of No. 10s, and No. 20s. In view of the steadily decreasing stock of No. 10s, yarn and a good inquiry both from Szechuen and Tientsin the prices of No. 10s. have advanced from Tl. 1 to Tls. 1 1-2 per bale on former quotations. The prices of other counts have remained unchanged. Clearances, during the interval, have continued very good. The market closes firm.

No. 10s.—This count received most attention from Szechuen and Tientsin. Sales about 3,000 bales.

No. 12s.—Kiukiang was the chief buyer. Chinkiang also bought a few bales. About 1,750 bales were sold.

No. 16s.—Kiukiang bought about 100 bales.

No. 20s.—This count was in great request for Szechuen, Hankow and Kiukiang. Sales about 2,500 bales.

Total sales of Indian yarn during the fortnight about 7,350 bales.

Arrivals of Indian yarn during the fortnight about 2,250 bales.

Estimated unsold stock about.....36,000 bales.
Sold but uncleared stock about ...10,000 ,,

CLOSING RATES OF EXCHANGE.

On India ...	T.T. Rs. 180	per	Tls. 100
,, Hongkong...	,, Tls. 75	per	Dl. 100
,, London ...	,, 2s. 4¼d.	per	Tl.

EXPORTS OF OPIUM.

NUMBER OR CHESTS EXPORTED.

(1) From the 1st January 1908 to the 15th June 1908...	8,677½
(2) During fortnight ending the 30th June 1908	878½
Total.....	9,556*
Total permissible exports during 1908 ...	15,100
Balance available for export up to the 31st December 1908	5,544

* Includes 348 chests of Baroda Opium.

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 30th June 1908, as compared with the statement of 23rd June 1908 :—

Liabilities.	June 23. Rs.	a.	p.	June 30. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up.	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund...	1,57,50,000	0	0	1,57,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c	1,82,39,516	11	3	1,82,53,998	2	9
Other Deposits, &c	15,94,40,392	11	4	16,59,67,067	8	9
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	10,98,042	11	7	10,17,396	9	4
Sundries	34,67,163	12	8	38,28,488	1	0
Rs...	21,77,95,115	14	10	22,47,56,949	12	10
Assets.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Govt. Securities other authorized Investments ...	2,87,76,920	0	0	2,90,95,963	0	0
Loans on Govt. & other authorised Securities	29,50,994	0	0	29,27,590	0	0
Accounts of Credit on do ...	4,66,75,232	5	2	4,64,35,244	12	10
Bills discounted, &c	4,13,81,810	6	0	4,11,33,893	14	7
Balances with other Banks ...	2,70,76,240	9	11	2,49,93,382	3	6
Bullion	15,42,084	2	9	15,51,517	1	5
Dead Stock.....	18,06,390	6	11	18,03,495	8	0
Stamps	16,861	15	0	16,317	15	0
Sundries	1,04,066	10	2	8,79,763	8	1
	15,03,31,150	7	10	14,88,37,173	10	5
Cash, &c., at Head Office..	6,74,63,965	7	0	7,59,19,776	2	5
Cash, &c., at Branches ...						
	21,77,95,115	14	10	22,47,56,949	12	10

LIABILITIES.

Government Balance at Head Office.....	Rs. 5,93,453	Decrease.
Government Balance at Branches	8,07,935	Increase.
Other Deposits	64,66,675	do
Post Bills.....	80,646	Decrease.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	2,95,639	Increase.
Loans	2,89,993	Decrease.
Accounts of Credit.....	2,47,917	do
Mercantile Bills.....	20,82,853	do
Cash at Head Office	53,53,448	Increase.
Cash at Branches	31,73,962	do

Percentage 40·16.

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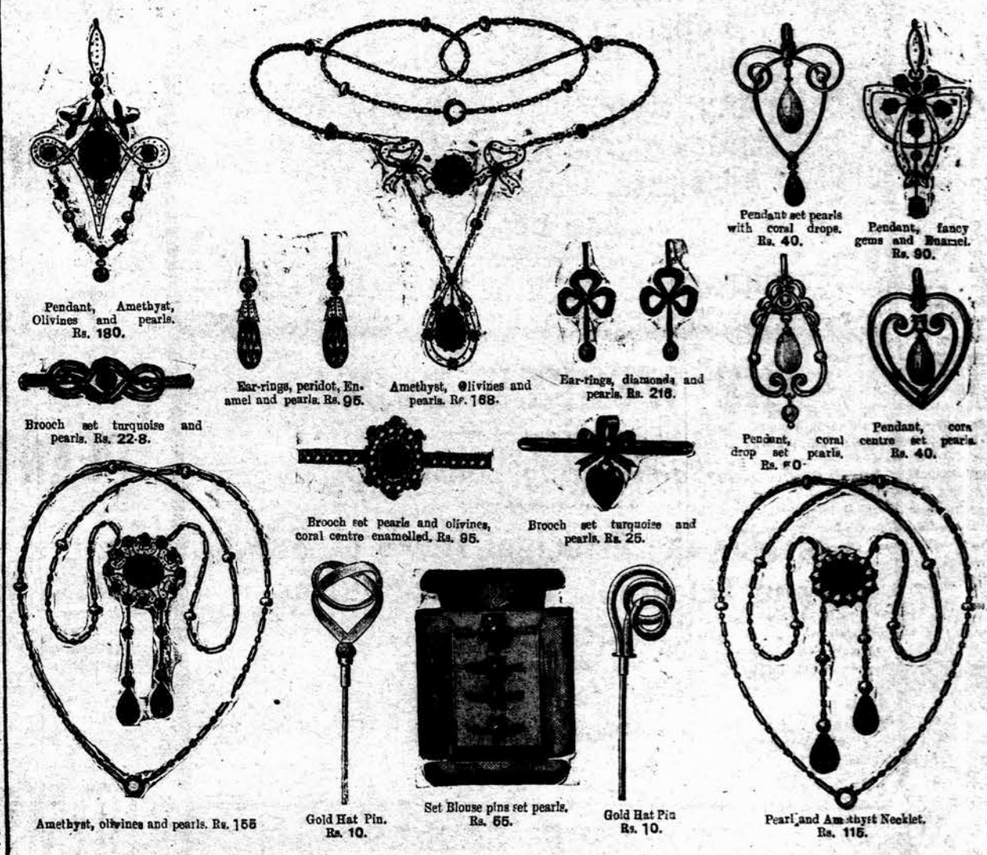

Pendant, Amethyst, Olivines and pearls. Rs. 180.
Ear-rings, peridot, Enamel and pearls. Rs. 95.
Amethyst, Olivines and pearls. Rs. 168.
Ear-rings, diamonds and pearls. Rs. 218.
Pendant set pearls with coral drops. Rs. 40.
Pendant, fancy gems and Enamel. Rs. 90.
Brooch set turquoise and pearls. Rs. 22-8.
Brooch set pearls and olivines, coral centre enamelled. Rs. 95.
Brooch set turquoise and pearls. Rs. 25.
Pendant, coral drop set pearls. Rs. 20.
Pendant, coral centre set pearls. Rs. 40.
Amethyst, olivines and pearls. Rs. 155
Gold Hat Pin. Rs. 10.
Set Blouse pins set pearls. Rs. 55.
Gold Hat Pin Rs. 10.
Pearl and Amethyst Necklet. Rs. 115.

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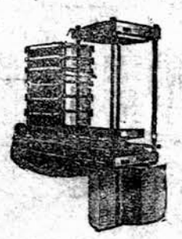

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